# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1875. NUMBER 234.


LIFE INSURANCE.

## Twenty-Ninth ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Connecticut Mutual LIFE Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1874 | | | $36,266,802.20 |
| Received in 1874: For Premiums | $7,512,154.27 | | |
| For interest and Rent | 2,536,858.83 | | 10,049,013.10 |
| | | | $46,315,815.30 |

DISBURSED IN 1874.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Policy Holders: For claims by death and matured endowments | $3,660,203.71 | | |
| Surplus returned to Policy-holders | 3,037,873.83 | | |
| Lapsed and surrendered Policies | 790,073.65 | $6,488,149.19 | |
| Expenses: Commissions to Agents | $ 615,166.64 | | |
| Salaries of Officers, Clerks, and all others employed on Salary | 68,688.89 | | |
| Medical Examiners' fees | 20,925.50 | | |
| Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, Exchange, etc. | 105,930.29 | $810,011.73 | |
| Taxes | | 239,353.54 | |
| | | | $7,477,547.45 |
| Balance, Net Assets, Dec. 31 | | | $38,838,267.85 |

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans upon Real Estate, first lien | $24,579,080.58 |
| Loans upon stocks and bonds | 282,283.78 |
| Premium notes on policies in force | 7,189,793.86 |
| Cost of Real Estate owned by the Company | 1,403,683.33 |
| Cost of United States Registered Bonds | 1,630,836.80 |
| Cost of State Bonds | 613,900.00 |
| Cost of City Bonds | 1,746,635.00 |
| Cost of Bank Stock | 80,205.00 |
| Cost of Railroad Stock | 26,000.00 |
| Cash in bank, at interest | 1,207,014.07 |
| Cash in Company's office | 6,888.38 |
| Balance due from agents, secured | 71,757.05 |
| | $38,838,267.85 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Add: Interest accrued and due | $ 1,262,852.02 | |
| Market value of stocks & bonds over cost | 307,376.20 | |
| Net premiums in course of collection | 1,103.88 | |
| Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums | 34,096.04 | 1,605,428.14 |
| Gross assets, Dec. 31, 1874 | | $40,443,695.99 |
| Liabilities: Am't required to reinsure all o'tstanding policies, net, assuming 4 per cent. interest | $35,832,186.00 | |
| All other liabilities | 779,926.51 | 36,612,112.51 |
| Surplus, December 31, 1874 | | $ 3,831,583.48 |
| Increase of assets during 1874 | | $ 2,763,471.92 |
| Ratio of expense of management to receipts in 1874 | | 8.06 per cent |
| Policies in force, Dec. 31, 1874, 65,316, insuring | | $185,366,633.00 |

JAMES GOODWIN, President.
JACOB L. GREENE, Secretary.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Ass't Sec'y.

STEARNS, DICKINSON & CO., General Agents for Illinois, 81 & 83 Washington-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Baby Carriages

HEADQUARTERS.
The Novelty Canopy Top, &c., &c.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., 138, 140, and 142 STATE-ST.

Gold and Silver Lettering on Windows.
EXCELSIOR SIGN CO., S. W. cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT.

## RENT.

Three 3-story and basement Brick Dwellings, S. E. corner State and Illinois-sts.
OFFICES IN EXCHANGE BUILDING, $10 to $20.
LOTS ON LONG LEASES, North, South, and West Divisions.
105 ft. Dock by 240 ft., for COAL YARD, east side North-av. Bridge.
Inquire at 43 Exchange Building.

## For Rent.

Four-story and basement, iron-front Store, No. 38 State-st., near Lake. Inquire in store.

## TO LET.

The fine new 4-story and basement stores in Ely Block, corner Michigan-av. and South Water-st. Rent very low to good tenant. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S
## Laundry,

OFFICES—126 Dearborn-st., 126 Michigan-st., 139 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Lighthouse Tender "Belle."

Notice is hereby given that, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1875, the Lighthouse Tender "Belle Stevens" will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash. The vessel is now lying and will be sold at James M. Ballentine & Co.'s Ship-yard, opposite Bay City, Mich. The rigging, sails, etc., will be sold on Friday, the 30th day of April, 1875, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Lighthouse Depot, Detroit, Mich., where they now are. For further information apply to HENRY M. ROBERT, Major of Engineers, Lighthouse Engineer. Milwaukee, Wis., April 8, 1875.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 9 & 11 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK. Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received.

MATCHES.

PROTECTION FROM FIRES.
Bryant & May's Prize Safety Matches.
Light only on the box. For Kitchens, Nurseries, Stables, and Factories. Also, Patent Safety Fuses; and Wax Matches in neat metallic boxes, with no sharp corners, no rough edges, just right for the pocket. For Safety Matches observe the direction and the Trade-Mark—an Ark. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send for circular. HILL & COOKE, Sole Importers, New York. Orders and Letters to Box 5080.

REAL ESTATE.

## SOUTH CHICAGO.

THE CALUMET & CHICAGO CANAL & DOCK CO.

Call attention to LOTS and BLOCKS in their subdivision adjacent to Docks, Depots, Railroad Shops, and Manufactories.

Also, to ACRE PROPERTY, and Locations for Industrial Establishments.

The development and merit of all is now fully established.

PRESENT LOW PRICES WILL BE CONTINUED TILL MAY 1.

Harbor fine and ample. Draw Bridges completed.

Now is the time to SECURE A SHARE in the advancement of property.

A visit of examination will prove convincing.

Tickets and escort furnished upon application at 182 Dearborn-st.

JAMES H. BOWEN, President.

FURNISHING GOODS.

## KEITH BROTHERS

246 TO 252 MADISON-ST.

NEW DEPARTMENTS.

GENTS' AND LADIES'

## FURNISHING

Buyers will find it to their interest to examine our New Stocks.

REMOVAL.

## Removed.

WEBSTER'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, From 241 West Madison-st. TO 124 State-st.

WINES, SEGARS, &c.

C. TATUM, WINE MERCHANT, Importer of Havana Segars, AND DEALER IN Family Groceries, California and Tropical Fruits. 146 East Madison-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

## Opening

Of all the very latest prevailing modes in Millinery, at MRS. HAVENS', 260 Wabash-av., this day.

## ELECTION NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF CHICAGO, March 30, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d (twenty-third) day of April, 1875, an election will be held in the City of Chicago, at which said election the question will be submitted, to be voted upon by the legal voters of said city, as to whether said city shall become incorporated under an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Cities and Villages." Approved April 10, 1872.

H. D. COLVIN, Mayor.

## NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that the undersigned has filed a bill in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., for a dissolution of the firm of F. F. COLE & CO., heretofore doing business at No. 43 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill., and for an accounting with said F. F. Cole.
JOHN E. OVERTON.

GAS FIXTURES.

WM. H. PATTERSON. Gas Fixtures, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH. 44 and 46 ADAMS-ST., Between State-st. and Wabash-av., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

## FOR SALE

At a bargain if taken at once, 100x150 on Ashland-av., corner of Adams-st.; also 50 feet on Wabash-av., corner of Thirty-third-st. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

Artesian or Other Wells! For Sale!
County, State or Whole Right. Recent patent for improvements in making Wells through porous earth or quicksand, preventing caving, and dispensing with tubing, brick or stone curbing. Address CHAS. FONTEZ, Omaha, Neb.

PARASOLS.

## Parasols. Parasols. Parasols.

Our Parasol Department comprises the latest novelties of the season, made of Plain and Serge Silk in all possible shades, with beautiful handles in Pearl, Bone, French Horn, Ivory, Ebony, Silver, and Gold, which we are offering at very low prices.

MANDEL BROS., 121 AND 123 STATE-ST., Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

CARPETS.

## Carpets.

FIELD, LEITER & CO., State and Washington-sts., Desire to announce the arrival of large invoices of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN CARPETS, in all the New Styles and Colorings.

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FREE TRIAL OF A SURE CURE FOR catarrh given daily at Room 7, 163 East Madison-st. Unlike all other remedies for catarrh.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds, by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 628 State-st.

BUILDERS TAKE NOTICE—WE HAVE A CHOICE piece of residence property on West Congress-st., between Ogden and Ashland-avs., 80-foot front; we wish to find a responsible party who will build four houses on it, and take two houses and the ground with them in payment for the other two. A. & B., 551 West Madison-st.

DON'T GO DOWN TOWN AND SPEND TWO hours in riding down and up town when you can buy cheaper and better in the largest store on the South Side—the Bankrupt Store corner Twenty-second and State-sts.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, STORE FIXTURES, carriages, and general merchandise, in brick building 180 West Monroe-st.; moderate charges and liberal advances. Horses, buggies, wagons, etc., sold on commission.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AN EASTERN WIDow, highly accomplished, good business qualifications, wishes to meet a gentleman of means with a view to matrimony; 69 South Desplaines-st., Matrimonial Agency. Mrs. WHITE.

WANTED—TWO SUITS OF GENTS' CLOTHES worth $50 to $60 each, to be paid for in board at a first-class hotel. Address M 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—DESK; ANY ONE HAVING A FIRST-class cylinder-desk for sale cheap can find cash customer by addressing Q 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SET OF TINNER'S TOOLS; MUST be in good order. Address X 18, Tribune office.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE AT 20 RAY-AV. with good satisfaction.

WANTED—A COPY OF PELTZER'S ATLAS OF Chicago. Send price to DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—BIDS FROM RESPONSIBLE PARTIES for the erection of a large number of brick dwellings. Room 39 Reaper Block.

WANTED—A SALOON LICENSE. CALL AT 135 East Adams-st., cigar stand. CHARLES A. MAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 AND 45 EAST MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE PALmer House—New single rooms; excellent table; board $5 to $7 per week; table board, $4. English house.

418 AND 420 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board; newly furnished, with use of piano, $5 to $7 per week.

1180 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms single or en suite, with board.

West Side.

1551½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY-FURnished front room with board, $6 per week; day-board $4 per week.

SOUTHWEST CORNER PAULINA-ST. AND WARren-av.—Four boarders wanted in private family.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., between Madison and Monroe sts.—$1.50 to $2 per day; $7 to $10 per week; day board $5 per week.

THE CLARENCE HOUSE, NO. 178 STATE-ST., opposite the Palmer House. Desirable rooms with board. Day-boarders also accommodated.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A FAMILY where there are no other boarders; must be in some block near Monroe and State-sts. Address J M, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL, BETWEEN South Park and Chicago, in a small, quiet, private family (Methodist preferred), for gentleman, wife, and infant. Address, giving terms &c., N 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, Blouses, Jackets, Rubber Blankets, and Uniform Frock Coats, suitable for military companies. SIMON FLEGHTER, No. 9 West Pearl-st., Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—TICKET OF MEMBERSHIP ON board of Trade. Call at Room 16, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW MILK COWS at 22 Birch-st., between Taylor and Polk, west of Robey. G. LARDEN.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ONE LARGE RANGE, broiler, and steam tables, with all connections, coffee and tea urns, silverware, gas fixtures, and a variety of restaurant fixtures, at 77 and 79 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS OFFICE DESK AT $65, cost $135; four office chairs, one office table, one large city map; sell all together or separate. P. A. BROWN, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ABOUT $100 WORTH OF OFfice furniture, including desks, tables, chairs, Brussels carpet, etc. Address X 82, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AT KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE'S, 171 AND 173 LAKE-st., steam engines and pumps, iron and wood-working machinery, belting, and shop supplies.

WANTED—A 10X16 STATIONARY ENGINE, second hand; must be cheap. Address Y 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A LOT 1½-INCH SHAFTing, 2 screw machines, Nos. 2 and 3, 1 hand lathe, and other machinery; must be cheap and in good order. Address V 92, Tribune office, for three days.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK! BRICK!! BRICK!!!—1,000,000 OF GOOD brick wanted for cash and part real estate. C. S. BURDICK, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LONG LUMBER—800 PIECES, 2X12 joists, 20 feet; 60 do. 2x14 do. 22 feet. MEARS & CO., 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—BRICK—THE CHICAGO & NORTH-western Railway Company will receive proposals till April 25 for the delivery of 3,000,000 sound, hard, well-burned brick; prices named must specify place of delivery, and offers may be made for delivery at the Company's new West Chicago car-shops, or on their cars at any of their stations or side tracks in the city or within 25 miles of the city; settlements monthly. R. W. HAMER, Purchasing Agent, corner Kinzie and Market-sts.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

BOOKS.

BOOKS—BARGAINS IN BOOKS AT CHAPIN BROS., 167 East Madison-st. The highest cash price paid for books, magazines, and music.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., BRICK HOUSE AND lot, near Sixteenth-st.; price, $12,000.
Twenty-fifth-st., brick house and lot, near Michigan-av.; price, $8,500.
Twenty-ninth-st., house and lot (50 feet), near Calumet-av.; price, $9,250.
Michigan-av., house and lot, near Thirteenth-st.; price, $20,000.
Also a number of other desirable residences in good locations on the South Side.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, SOUTHEAST CORNER Rush and Indiana-sts., 50x100 feet; only $200 per foot if taken at once; very easy terms; the best bargain on the North Side. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT, 40x180 FEET, BEtween Clark and La Salle-sts. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—1581 INDIANA-AV., TWO-STORY-AND basement octagon brick house, all modern improvements, cheap, and easy terms. M. B. DERRICK, 128 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., EAST OF WOOD, lot 25x110, only $140 per foot; also 60 feet on Wood-st., near Adams, $90 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON ELLIS-AV., NEAR Douglas-place, cheap. BOYD & WISNER, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT 25x125 FEET, WITH A 1½-story house, with parlor and marble mantel, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, store-room, bath-room, bedrooms, closet; hall on first floor; upper floor not finished; good two-story barn; water in house and barn. Will sell cheap to a person with $1,500 cash; will give time on the balance. Call or address W. H. TURNER, 1336 State-st.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., near Forty-second-st.; one-fifth cash, balance 5 years; a fine building lot. S. E. GROSS, Room 14, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CORNER STORE AND DWELLING up-stairs; also new two-story private house of 15 rooms, gas, water, etc.; both on the South Side, and at a sacrifice. I must have cash. Z 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, SOUTH Side, 14 rooms, all other necessary buildings; cost last year $5,800, now $4,300; $1,500, balance time. E. R. HURLBUT, 177 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON MICHIGAN-AV., near Thirty-first-st.; house in good order; has every convenience; lot 25x175; large barn, etc. Would take part payment in a desirable lot on one of the avenues. GEO. H. & T. F. ANDREWS, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, at 2 o'clock p.m., on the premises, the elegant Vermont marble-front, two-story and basement dwelling, 614 Van Buren-st., corner of Paulina. The house is well built and handsomely finished; has every modern convenience. For particulars and terms see WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 108 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—ON SOUTH SIDE, several tracts desirably located, embracing some hundred or more lots, to parties who will improve. No immediate payments required, and on ten years' time if desired. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—355 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., MARble front, 3 stories and basement; price low; terms easy. F. C. TAYLOR, 133 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ALL PARTS OF THE city and suburbs. New brick houses cheap. West Side, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $8,000; South Side, $7,000, $7,500, $8,000, 15,000; North Side, $4,500, $7,000, &c. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR LESS THAN VALUE—A MARble-front house, large lot and good brick stable, east front on Wabash-av., north of Thirty-second-st.
Lots for business or residence in different sections of the city, on all time, for improvement. O. J. STOUGH, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NICE 2-STORY WOODEN houses, upon 1-story brick basements, on Sheffield-av., between Sophia and Webster-sts. Prices, $3,800 and $4,000, on long time. Also, many choice lots for sale in the neighborhood, on which any length of time will be given to parties making improvements. Apply to JAMES MORGAN, Room 18, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE MARBLE FRONT ON Adams-st., near Ashland-av. Would take $5,000 to $7,000 other property in city or Iowa lands. J. HENRY KOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, MONDAY AFTERnoon, April 26, two-story and basement dwelling No. 827 Prairie-av. The house has all modern improvements; terms most favorable; for particulars and permission to examine the premises call on WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 108 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE 6-ROOM COTTAGE and lot 25x125, new. Inquire on premises, 1177 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND BASEment brick residence, 467 Fulton-st., and for exchange 10-room house, Park-av., near Lincoln-st.; 48x125 on Henry-st., with buildings; 25x178, Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; farm and village property in Michigan and Illinois. THEO. F. SWAN, Room 2 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS, IF DESIRED—South Side, fine location, new 2-story house, ten rooms; kitchen, dining-room, and double parlors on same floor. KESLER BROS., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON THE WEST Side in a good neighborhood; will take some trade. F. A. HENSHAW, 153 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, furnished or unfurnished, at Cottage Grove, near Ellis Park, at a bargain; must be sold at once. MANN & CONGDON, Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE 13 OAK-AV., OCtagon front, 2 stories, basement, and Mansard; entirely new; unincumbered; all modern improvements; easy terms. Address 13 Oak-av.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK residence on Bryant-av., with all modern improvements. Lot 24x156. The house is finished in a superior manner. Can be bought on unusually easy terms. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—3-STORY FRAME house; fine location; cost $5,900 cash; we will sell for $4,500 cash. State-st., great bargain in 3-story and basement brick store near Taylor-st. We have lots and houses and lots which must be sold, and parties wanting to buy and get genuine bargains will get the benefit. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MARBLE-FRONT; SOUTH SIDE; stages pass the door; 14 rooms; price $9,000; a bargain. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$600—10-ROOM, 2-STORY, NEARLY new dwelling, on leased lot, five years from May 1; $50 per year; house rents $40; this house is worth $1,200, but the owner goes to California Monday next, and wants money; parties who rent look at this; on Morgan-st., half block from Blue Island-av. cars; must be sold before next Saturday; title perfect; call at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME, NO. 45 OAK-AV., near Grace Presbyterian Church, 11 rooms; lot 50x150; at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—490 VERNON-AV., VERY CHEAP.
614 Van Buren-st., very cheap for cash.
588 Van Buren-st., good order and cheap.
19 Honore-st., 2 lots and money; 17 Honore-st., very low for money. HARRISON & WEEKS, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, WITH BARN, AND LOT, on Kendall-st., near Polk; terms easy. H. B. WHITTLESEY, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—IN ITS FINEST LOcation, near lake shore, university, churches, and depot, a new 2-story frame house, with brick foundation; house contains 11 rooms, lake water, gas, furnace, marble mantels; lot 50x200; will be sold at a bargain and easy terms. Apply to T. O. SIMERS, office No. 3 Rock Island Depot, LaSalle and VanBuren-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING SITES AT SUMmerdale, adjoining Ravenswood; lots 50x152 feet; $600 and upwards. Look at them. H. W. RICE & CO., 150 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 60x142 FEET AT RAVenswood, $4,000. R. GREER, 204 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND COTTAGES AT ENGLEwood, situated in finest portion of this most flourishing suburb. Easy terms; monthly payments; best of schools; lake water; cheap commutation. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A GOOD 7-ROOM cottage and lot at Evanston, $200 down and $15 monthly for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT WESTERN SPRINGS, with large dry lots, $1,500 to $3,000, on monthly payments, or built to suit customers. For particulars and free tickets call and see, from 10 to 12, T. C. HILL, No. 4 Lakeside Building.

FOR SALE—$2,000 WILL BUY A GOOD OLD-fashioned 2-story brick house and barn and 4 lots (a good corner), east and south front, sidewalk on two sides, at Park Ridge; $200 down and $25 monthly for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—300 FEET ON STATE-st., near depot, at half value; a No. 1 investment; examine this property, it is the best bargain in the market. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. GROVE—EAST FRONT, near Sixty-second-st., two blocks from station; a great discount from actual value; finest lot at Englewood. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—FOUR FIRST-CLASS Gothic cottages and houses; large lots; convenient to station and schools. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND LARGE lots, from $1,000 up, on terms to suit anybody.
Hinsdale is the highest and most desirable suburb of Chicago, and inducements will be offered to settlers that cannot be equaled.
A few elegant lots will be given away for immediate improvement.
I will show the property any day, leaving my office at 1:30 p.m. O. J. STOUGH, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,600 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and two lots at Desplaines, $200 down and $15 monthly for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK IN THORNTON OF 50 lots, 25x125; a speculation; only $250 for the whole block. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK AND RIDGELAND, several very choice residences, varying from $3,500 to $10,000; also several very desirable residences in Oak Park to rent. Apply to GEORGE W. SHARP, Rooms 7 and 8 McCormick Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF DESIRABLE SUBURBAN property in good location for subdividing. O. F. SOUTHWORTH, Room 13 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—MODERN Gothic cottage home, near station, church, and school; lot 100x185; will give great bargain for $1,000 cash, balance to suit if sold soon; owner must have money. W. W. STEWART, attorney, 162 Washington-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE — ENGLEWOOD — 8-ROOM HOUSE, $3,400; 6-room cottage, $2,150; 50-foot lots; monthly payments. KESLER BROTHERS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$2,300 WILL BUY A 2-STORY HOUSE and 2 lots at Park Ridge; $200 down, $20 per month for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY-PAYMENTS, TWO-story brick houses, 7 rooms, south of city; or exchange for lots. WILLIAM ANDREWS, 7 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE, 5 ACRES GROUND, at Lombard, 20 miles west; worth $20,000, will sell for $10,000; small payment down. E. W. COLE, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—$150 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one-block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK SITUATED NEAR SOUTH END of Canal-st., now occupied by Adams & Lord. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, 60 South Clinton-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS—A valuable fruit farm of 62 acres, over 50 in fruit, buildings No. 1, ¼ of a mile of depot of three railroads, and centre of business in a young and growing city of 6,000 people; desirable property; good business; pleasant home. Address, with particulars, J B C, Box 62, Mattoon, Ill.

FOR SALE—I MUST HAVE MONEY—IMPROVED small farm in Wisconsin, near railroad and school, at $800; worth $1,200. Good title. NOTARY PUBLIC, 590 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FRUIT-FARM ON lake-shore at St. Joseph, Mich., convenient to rail and boat, completely covered with all the best varieties of fruits in the best possible bearing condition. A pleasant home among good neighbors, and pays good income. Value, clear, $6,500; will take house and lot or inside lot in Chicago, clear. Inquire at 50 South Franklin-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—TWO 80-ACRE FARMS IN THIS county and Champaign County, cheap. MANN & CONGDON, Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — A LARGE TRACT OF GRAZING lands located in Indiana, not too far from Chicago, on which first payment can be made in Chicago lots, and balance assumed on long time. Will take a tract worth $75,000 to $100,000. Call 11 to 1. KIRK B. NEWELL, Room 15, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT—A FIRST-class house, north of Thirty-fifth-st., containing 12 rooms, and all improvements. Apply to JAS. H. BILL, 94 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNER ON WHICH TO build ten or twelve dwelling-houses; the owner take his pay for the ground in houses. Call at Room 29 Reaper Block.

WANTED—WE WANT THE BEST BARGAIN that can be had in a house and lot for $5,000 cash. West Side, between Sangamon and Rober, Lake and Van Buren. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—RESIDENCE NEAR UNION PARK, worth $10,000 to $25,000, for cheaper property. I will assume an incumbrance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT 10 A. M.
Ample time given to test all horses sold under warrantee. Finding our stock largely increased, and the demand as great, we have been compelled to increase our sales to three times a week. See catalogue days of sale.
Partial catalogue for to-day's sale:
One very fine California Road Wagon.
One very fine second-hand Top Buggy, Coan & Ten Broeke make.
One A No. 1 Open Wagon, second-hand, but little used, built by W. F. Jones & Bro.
Several good Open Business Wagons, city make, but little used.
One good Express Wagon.
One very fine Top Delivery Wagon.
If you want anything in the line of Horses, Carriages, or Harness come to the Sale to-day. Our stock of Carriages is very large, and we will offer 29 Horses, of which a description will be given at time of sale.

April 17 I will sell my Top Delivery Wagon at auction to the highest bidder at WESTON & CO.'S, 196 and 198 East Washington-st., cost $300 to build. C. J. HULL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, ONE FINE, sound 7-year old mare, weighing 1,100 pounds, for $95; and a handsome, sound, black 7-year old roadster for $85; he weighs 1,000 pounds; also a fine young business mare for $75; and a good, stout wagon horse for $35, and a first-class buggy harness for $12. If you want a bargain, call and see the above, at 371 West Fifteenth-st., near Centre-av., West Side.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, SIX WORK horses and mares, four wagons, one a covered, patented-wheel grocery wagon, at half its value; must sell at to-day, or will to-morrow at auction for what they will bring, as owner is leaving city. 153 West Twelfth-st., near Clinton.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A WIDOW—A cross-matched span of road horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years of age, equally as good single as double; also a very nice family horse, near 16 hands, 6 years old, kind for the most timid person to ride or drive; also a set of harness nearly new, to be sold reasonable, and good trial allowed. Apply at rear of residence, 954 Wabash-av.

A LOT ON BURNSIDE-ST., EAST FRONT, NEAR Thirty-ninth-st., to trade for a horse or good rig; price $900. P S, 1780 State-st., southeast corner Thirty-ninth.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF CARRIAGES, TOP and open buggies, rockaways, phaetons, road-wagons, etc., at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

BESIDES OUR UNRIVALLED ASSORTMENT of horses and wagons at Friday's sale, we shall have ten young horses from Monee. W. F. FUREY & CO., 273 Twelfth-st.

CARRIAGES — OVER ONE HUNDRED CARriages, buggies, and phaetons in stock and in transit, and for sale at reasonable prices, at Bradley's repository, Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Carriage repairing given especial attention.

FOR SALE—LEATHER-TOP BUGGY IN GOOD condition, cheap. Northwest corner Union and Carroll-sts.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A BUGGY OF ANY KIND or description, at low figures, call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. CHICAGO CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 800 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED FILLY, HAVing fine traveling action. Address N 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TWO-SEATED BUGGY AND harness. Can be seen at 410 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DRIVING HORSE, 8 YEARS old; can trot to road wagon in 3:00. Call immediately, at HARVEY EDGERTON'S, 37 and 39 Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SIDEBAR ROAD wagon, cheap. Can be seen from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., and 5 to 7 p. m. 395 West Adams-st.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 19, AT 10 A. M., SHARP, we will sell at public auction, on the premises No. 282 West Lake-st., the entire contents of a livery stable, consisting of
Six young fine buggy horses.
Five top-buggies.
One open California wagon.
One lumber-wagon.
One buggy-pole.
One set double carriage harness.
Five sets single buggy harness.
One fine clarence.
One iron safe, whips, robes, bells, blankets, etc.
WESTON & CO.

PAIR WORK HORSES, 2,300 POUNDS FOR $160. Several others cheap if taken at once. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

TO HORSEMEN — I HAVE A VERY FINE "Cloud" horse; want $1,000; refused $1,500 for him last summer. With proper handling the horse will sell for $10,000 within two years. Will take two or three common horses and balance cash, or approved paper. "Chester Jim" can be seen at SAWYER & TRUDILL'S, Third-av., near Jackson-st.

WANTED—LIGHT TRUCK OR DOUBLE EXPRESS wagon in exchange for a good heavy truck at 600 South Morgan-st.

FINANCIAL.

AAA WRENN & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND NOTE BROKERS, 96 WASHINGTON-ST., Make a specialty of selling COMMERCIAL and other NOTES, on commission, and NEGOTIATING LOANS for short periods. We have buyers for a large amount of Paper now. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS Of Money made to New York.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold; loans made on real estate. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate, in or near Chicago. F. C. TAYLOR, 133 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, 3 or 5 years, in large or medium sums, at lowest rates. E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

MONEY IN LARGE AMOUNTS ON CITY REAL ESTATE at 9 per cent. Small sums at 10 per cent. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 86 LaSalle-st., Room 22.

MONEY TO LOAN—I AM PREPARED TO MAKE a large number of loans on city real estate. Applications by principals only solicited. H. M. SHEPARD, attorney-at-law, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT. GOOD APplications wanted by JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY, SUBURBAN, AND country real estate. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 8, 148 Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY, SECURED UPON IMPROVED Chicago property, at lowest market rates. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 96 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT—WE DESIRE some applications on good inside improved or unimproved property. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN, SMALL SUMS ON CITY REAL ESTATE, pianos, houses on leased ground, and collaterals. Diamonds wanted. OTTAWAY, Room 15, 79 Dearborn.

TO LOAN—MONEY AT 9 PER CENT ON CHOICE security. Loans on Illinois farms at 10 and small commissions. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block.

$100 TO $1,000 TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON leased lots and other good security. Short time. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

$500 TO LOAN FOR A POSITION OF TRUST or light employment. No partnership. R 25, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO LOAN FOR 5 YEARS ON REAL estate security. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

$20,000 SUMS AND UPWARDS TO LOAN at reduced rates. Farm loans desired. DEAN & PAYNE, northeast corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts., bank floor.

$40,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS FROM $2,000 to $10,000. C. W. WESTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, AN UNMADE vest on East Indiana or North Clark-sts. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 269 East Indiana-st.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING A $10 BILL and some change. The finder will please return to 388 West Polk-st.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK ON SATURDAY AFTERnoon, on Madison-st. car or Fifth-av., between Madison and Kinzie-sts., containing about $30 in money, a two-ride ticket between Prospect Park and Chicago, etc. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to the Tribune office.

LOST — APRIL 14, BETWEEN HOTCHKIN & Palmer's and Hervey's on State-st., a silver spectacle-case, valued as a memento; reward for return to 88 South Hoyne-av.

TAKEN UP—AT STOCK-YARDS, A WHITE COW; red ears, with underside cropped; hole in right ear. Apply at entrance to Stock Yards.

$50 REWARD—TAKEN FROM THE CORNER of State and Twentieth-sts., on Saturday evening, top buggy, nearly new, square box, painted black; blanket and lap robe, and harness. The person returning the same to the Transit House stables, Stock-Yards, will receive the above reward and no questions asked. CHAS. S. KILE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER, ONE conversant with provision and grain trade; state terms, and give references. Address V 1, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER to go to a large town in Michigan. Good wages and steady work guaranteed. None but a first-class cutter need apply. Call at PRICE, ROSENBLATT & CO.'S, corner Lake-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—PAINTERS THAT CAN BOTH PAINT and varnish. Shop, rear of 991 Michigan-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COAT-MAKER. APply to F. T. PHILIPS, No. 46 Madison-st.

WANTED—SIX PLASTERERS. THIRTIETH-ST. and Indiana-av. Steady work. Boswell's House.

WANTED—A CARPET-WEAVER, AT 93 SOUTH Peoria-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY, ABOUT 15 years old, to learn the upholstering business. Call at 297 Wabash av. References required.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE-TRIMMER AT CARriage manufactory, 175 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD BOTTOMERS TO GO TO Minnesota. Inquire at 223 Lake-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE-TRIMMER AT 196 EAST Washington-st. ALS. MILLAR.

WANTED—ONE CARRIAGE BODY-MAKER AND blacksmith's finisher at B. F. TUCKER'S, 291 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD CARRIAGE-SMITH ACQUAINTed with light work. Apply before 10 a. m. this day to BOUTON, SMITH & CO., 7 and 9 Lake-st.

WANTED—TWENTY STONE-MASONS, BY KAUMAICHER & DENIG, Columbus, O.

WANTED—THIS MORNING—CALCIMINERS AT Barkey's dining-hall, Halsted-st., near Monroe; highest wages paid. WM. P. LOCKWOOD.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—A FEW FIRST-CLASS men to trim and hang doors, shutters, etc. Call at Gallup's Block, Indiana-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. ROBERT WATTS.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSHELMAN AT THE tailoring trade, No. 187 South Clark-st. J. LOUIS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO UNDERstands getting out stock to work at crosscut and splitting saw; also a good turner and six cabinetmakers. R. W. BATES & CO., 44, 46, and 48 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE BLACKsmith and helper, at 251 South Canal-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WILLING TO WORK for small wages, to take care of horses and do chores about the house. Call at lumber office, west end of Polk-st. bridge.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — 25 RAILROAD LABORERS; FREE fare. Also, 10 farm hands and 5 carpenters. E. F. CHRISTIAN, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE, AND STRONG boy, 15 or 18 years of age; one who speaks German and has had experience in a grocery preferred. Answers must give references and state wages expected. Address Y 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC MEN WITH from $5 to $25 cash, and one with $150; extra inducements offered. Call after 10 a. m. at 145 Clark-st., Room 30.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN OF EXPERIENCE to superintend the manufacture of wrought-iron pipes in a neighboring city. Address G E R, Matteson House, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A SMART MAN FOR OFFICE WORK and to collect bills. Apply at 191 South Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF GOOD ADdress to sell in the city on weekly payments, an indispensable household article; no capital, but good reference required; workers make money at it. 395 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN ACCUSTOMED TO farm and garden work to work on farm near city. Apply at Room 3 Bryant Building.

WANTED—MEN—UPON RECEIPT OF 50 CENTS TO pay cost, we will send $1 samples worth $3 to any family, and our easy plan for making $70 a week on small capital. Only those wanting permanent business need investigate. No street-talkers, peddlers, nor boys wanted. Send stamp for papers. RAY & CO., Chicago, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—MAN FOR CARE OF HORSE AND cow, work in garden, etc. Address, with reference, stating wages expected, O 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, CAREFUL GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer; a good home; good wages paid weekly; references required. E. H. SARGENT, 881 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 126 ELLIS-AV.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR COOKING and general housework in a private family. Apply at 969 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT EVANSTON, A RELIABLE, COMpetent girl as cook and laundress; German or Scandinavian preferred. References required. Call at 169 Washington-st., Room 10, from 4 to 5:30 Saturday afternoon.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 302 West Jackson-st.; must have reference.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, at 711 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; Swede preferred. Apply at 248 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE, NORWEGIAN, OR GERman girl to do second work and take care of child. Apply at City Hotel, corner State and Sixteenth-sts.

WANTED—AT 576 WEST ADAMS-ST., A COMPEtent, careful girl for general housework in small family; must be good cook, washer, and ironer; permanent situation to right party; other nationality than Irish preferred. References required.

WANTED—2 GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, and one as second girl for housework; good wages. At 1128 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 319 West Harrison-st., in the store.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, must be a good washer and ironer; strictly private family. 45 Rush-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO DO KITCHen work. Apply from 11 to 12 this day, at 573 West Lake-st.; good references required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Call at 533½ Loomis-st., corner of Fifteenth.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD SERVANT girl who can properly attend to common housework, at 168 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages given and the best of reference required; none but thoroughly competent need apply. 139 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. One that can come well recommended may apply at 318 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBERMAID AND SECond-girl. Call at 166 East Washington-st., Room 44.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer to go to Downer's Grove with family of two grown persons; must be neat and tidy in appearance, and come well recommended; Protestants preferred. Apply at Room 251 Palmer House, before 1 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A SECOND-GIRL, WITH REFERences; American preferred. Apply at 1136 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS WAITER and chambermaid in a small private family; references required. Apply at 384 North State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN, GERman or Scandinavian. BAKERY, 112 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 65 South Peoria-st. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD COOK AND second girl. Apply at 288 Illinois-st.

WANTED—3 GIRLS, 1 FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, one to take care of children. German or Swede preferred. Apply at 345 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—AT 250 OHIO-ST., AN EXPERIENCED second girl; none others need apply. Good wages.

WANTED—AT 690 WEST LAKE-ST., GOOD GIRL for general housework in family of two. Light work and pleasant situation.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL; American, German or Swede preferred; must understand her business. Apply immediately at 797 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID and head-laundress at the Ogden House.

WANTED—A GOOD DISH WASHER, AT NEVADA Hotel, 150 Wabash-av.

Milliners.

WANTED—MILLINERS—GOOD TRIMMERS TO fill situations out of the city. Apply to D. B. FISK & CO., corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY TRIMmer; good salary paid. Apply immediately to DALY, HENROTIN & CO.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIFTY HANDS TO MAKE LADIES' underwear. 212 East Madison-st.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS, AT 67 WASHINGton-st., up-stairs. WILSON BROS.

WANTED—3 STITCHERS ON FINE WORK. APply at shoe factory, 272 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A TAILORESS, ALSO A WHEELER & Wilson operator accustomed to very fine work, at 216 Thirty-first-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children. Apply immediately at 143 South Green.

WANTED—GIRL TO HELP IN THE CARE OF children, and do second work. 351 West Washington-st., corner Oakley.

WANTED—A GIRL TO MIND CHILDREN, AND do light housework. Apply southeast corner of Thirty-first and Butterfield-sts.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A CAPABLE TIDY GIRL AS LAUNdress and cook. 215 South Sangamon-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 GOOD SCANDINAVIAN, GERMAN, English, and Irish girls to fill good situations. Apply early to E. F. CHRISTIAN, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—10 COMPETENT GIRLS TO DO GENeral housework. Apply 300 North Clark-st. MRS. PATTEN.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY VOCALIST AND LADY pianist for a first-class establishment in the Northwest; salary low but sure. Address N 36, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN general hardware; eight years' experience; best of reference. R 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ASsistant, or entry clerk; is a correct and rapid accountant, willing to work hard; city references. Address A 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR traveling salesman; have had five (5) years' experience as entry clerk and bookkeeper in a wholesale dry goods house. Good references. Address F, No. 38 Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who is a good short-hand writer and correspondent, and who has acted in the capacity of confidential clerk to a prominent party for some years. Unexceptionable references given. P 88, Tribune Office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO learn sign and ornamental painting; has a good taste for the business, and has had a little practice. Call on or address W. F. STONER, 435 Warren-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 CARRIAGE-painter of twenty years' experience. Have had unlimited experience as foreman. Address P. O. Box 656, Decatur, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, candy-maker by trade. Would do anything else. W 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF bread, cakes, and pies, by a strictly temperate man; reference if required. Address T. W., 251 Hubbard-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST, SOBER, and industrious young man, Swede, who can take care of horses, drive, and make himself useful. Address for two days to L G, 135 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman, of sober and steady habits; can milk; has no objection to go any distance in the country. Address for one week R 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEAMSTER, BY A young man of experience. Address Z 65, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A TRAVELING SALESman, or to work in the city for a reliable stove and hollow ware house, by a man of long experience in the stove and iron business. Address E 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN AS porter, or will work my own horse and express, in store or factory; wages not so much an object as a steady work; good references given. Please call or address D A, 452 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OVERSEER OR TIME-keeper, by a young man with ten years' experience in overseeing laborers; good references given. S 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS copyist or to do general work in an office; salary no object; good references. Address N 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARKEEPER BY A young man who has had several years' experience in first-class hotels and sample-rooms; understands family trade; good references given if required. Address Z 21, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL TO do second work in a first-class private family; is a competent seamstress. Call 121 Huron-st., North Side, cottage in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Address 485 Butterfield-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as cook, the other as second girl. Reference given. Call for two days at 132 Erie-st., Room 20.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or second work in a private family. Can furnish good references. Call at 169 Bremen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or general housework in a small family. Call, for three days, at 189 Wesson-st., near Elm.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work and sewing; has her own machine. Call at 1487 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS dining-room girls who understand their business; can furnish best of reference if required. Call at 245 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN as cook in a small family or to take care of children. Address for a few days, No. 100 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to washing and ironing in a small private family; best of city reference. Please call at 588 Halsted-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish girl to do general housework in a small family. 130 McGregor-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family. Please call at 57 Superior-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT girl to do general housework in a private family. Call at 1487 State-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN A first-class private family; good references if required. Address E 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework or second work. 744 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Please call at No. 29 Maigher-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PAStry cook, in hotel or family. Call at 191 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO do general housework. Call at 135 Walnut-st., down stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD WOMAN, competent to do general housework. Please call Thursday at 623 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CANADIAN GIRL, AS cook, or will do housework. Call at 41 Fourteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Good references given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RESPECTAble girl, to do general housework in a small private family; American preferred. Please call at 1256 South State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS—ONE to cook, wash, and iron; the other for second work. Good reference. Apply at 73 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. Best of references given and required. Apply at 73 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK with experience. Apply at 1028 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW, IN A FAMily of two or three, to do housework or second work. Call at 221 West Taylor-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do either cooking, general housework, or second work, in a respectable family. Please call for three days 132 Jackson and Desplaines-sts.

Seamstresses.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN woman and her daughter, as seamstress and nurse-girl. References given. Call at 911 Wabash-av. MRS. WILCOX.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG English woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of children, or would attend an invalid lady. No objection to travel; good reference. Please call at 88 West VanBuren-st., up stairs.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY an American widow lady of culture, 30 years of age; is agreeable and reliable. Address E A C, 191 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper; fully competent, and can give good references; widower preferred. Address S 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper; widower with young children preferred. State particulars in writing. Address S 37, Tribune office, for two days.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help can be suited on short notice by applying to Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 284 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE GIRLS to find situations in first-class private families. Apply to Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 284 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class help, of any nationality, can be suited at once by calling on MRS. BAKER, 41 Fourteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FOR GOOD COOKS, second girls, and all other kinds of work where female help is required. Orders filled promptly by E. F. CHRISTIAN, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN A GERMAN FAMILY, for two good German girls; help of all nationalities supplied; at 265 East Chicago-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AT ANY kind of writing. Salary about $7 per week. Address J R, Woman's Home, 191 West Jackson-st.

MUSICAL.

A CHANCE TO BUY AN ELEGANT PIANO CHEAP.
A brand-new and elegant 7⅓-octave piano forte, overstrung bass, agraffe, and all latest improvements, richly polished rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, manufacturer's price $650, for sale at $250.
A splendid rosewood pianoforte, four round corners, richly carved moldings, carved legs and lyre, style Louis XIV., cost $700, for sale at $235.
A very elegant second-hand pianoforte, made by F. C. Lighte & Co., New York, only $150.
A rosewood pianoforte by Gale, $75.
RESIDENCE 545 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VIOLIN, A MAGNIFICENT INSTRUment of great age; or will exchange for good horse and delivery wagon. Address Y 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE HAND-ORGAN AND ONE MUsic-box, very cheap, to pay advances made on them. J. W. TRUBY, 9 South Halsted-st.

FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS FOR SALE ON monthly payments, or to rent. Inquire at 59 Warren-av.

WANTED—A LADY VOCALIST AND LADY pianist for a first-class establishment in the Northwest; salary low but sure. Address N 36, Tribune office.

$200 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT HALLET, Davis & Co. piano forte, handsome rosewood case, round corners, and carved legs; original cost $650. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN, IN CONNECTION WITH MISS Grant's Seminary, 128½ and 130 North Dearborn-st. Summer term commences April 19.

MRS. E. J. DANIELS, TEACHER OF THE GUItar, at Chicago Musical College, 493 Wabash-av. Residence, 682 Wabash-av.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 EAST Washington-st.:

NORTH SIDE.

Hinsdale-st., near LaSalle—Small octagon front brick.
Rush-st.—Two fine marble-front houses, all modern improvements, near Superior-st.
Superior-st., northwest corner Pine—Swell front brick house in perfect order.
Cass-st., corner Chicago-av.—Fine brick house, finished in hard wood.
Oak-st.—Three-story and basement marble front, near Dearborn-st.
Dearborn-st.—Two elegant brick houses, overlooking the lake, 188 and 290.
LaSalle-st., 501, 3-story and basement octagon front brick.
Superior-st., 277—Frame house, nicely furnished; all modern improvements.
Schiller-st., 108—Tenement house, two flats to rent.
Superior-st.—Block of 3-story and basement octagon fronts, stone, very cheap, near St. Clair-st.

WEST SIDE.

Oakley-st., corner Walnut—Two-story brick houses, $35 per month each.
Walnut-st., 132, $20 per month.
Ashland-av.—Swell front marble houses, near Carroll-av.
Carroll-av.—Several marble fronts, near Ashland-av.
Carpenter-st.—Nine-room frame house, near Fulton-st., No. 48.
School-st.—Several tenements near Desplaines-st., cheap.
Madison-st., 297—Suite of 8 rooms in second story.
Madison-st., 226—Desirable suite of rooms; will be put in order.
Fulton-st.—Elegant brown-stone house, finely furnished, in the best neighborhood on the street.
Madison-st., 406 and 408—Nice family rooms; second-story.
Warren-av.—Nice 2-story frame house, near Wood-st.
Centre-av., 99—Three-story brick house, cheap.

SOUTH SIDE.

Clark-st.—Two suites, suitable for housekeeping, in a marble front building, No. 265.
Michigan-av., 145—Fine brick house; all modern improvements, cheap.
Wabash-av., 620 and 622—Two desirable frame houses, with all modern improvements, cheap.
Egan-av., just west of Cottage Grove, 10-room frame house.
Wabash-av., corner Harmon-court—Suite of rooms.
Calumet-av.—Block of marble-fronts near Thirty-second-st.
Wabash-av., No. 1398—Fine brown-stone house, all modern improvements; good stables.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.:
50 Twenty-fourth-st., brick, $66.66.
234 Twenty-fifth-st., near Wabash-av., 9 rooms, frame.
962 Wabash-av., brick, $50.
1035 Wabash-av., 9 rooms, all improvements, $75.
879 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement brick.
1461 Wabash-av., 3-story brick, octagon front.
7 Groveland-court, 8 rooms, $50.
8 Groveland-court, 8 rooms, $50.
State-st., near limits, 6-room cottage, $18.
751 West Madison-st., 7 rooms, $25.
753 West Madison-st., 7 rooms, $25.
72 Milwaukee-av., 6 rooms, $18.
85 Lincoln-av., 3-story and basement brick, $65.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 2 LARGE 3-STORY AND basement brick dwellings, communicating with each other, and containing together 24 rooms, situated Nos. 16 and 18 Eldridge-court.
One 3-story and basement marble-front dwelling, No. 8 Eldridge-court.
One 2-story and basement frame dwelling, No. 297 Michigan-av. Apply at office of GEO. C. CLARKE, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—3-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT MARBLE front dwelling, 45 Sixteenth-st.; 11 rooms and cellar, all modern improvements.
Three-story and basement brick dwelling, 816 Indiana-av.; 11 rooms, all modern improvements.
Two-story and basement frame dwelling, 761 Wabash-av.
Apply to ALONZO HUNTINGTON, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—NO. 1027 MICHIGAN-AV.
No. 620 Cottage Grove-av., large yard.
Rush-st., near Superior, two new marble front houses, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, will be rented cheap to good tenants.
North Dearborn-st., near Elm, two new marble front houses, all modern improvements.
1398 Prairie-av., N. W. cor. Thirty-first-st., and furniture for sale. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORY AND A HALF COTTAGE ON Twenty-ninth-st., near Michigan-av. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY only, the 2-story and basement Gothic cottage on the corner of Eldridge-court and Michigan-av. Apply at office of GEO. C. CLARKE, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS 10-ROOM HOUSE, 302 Wabash-av. Apply to R. J. WALSHE, McVicker's Theatre Building.

TO RENT—359 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—THREE-story and basement marble front. F. C. TAYLOR, 133 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FROM MAY 1, HOUSES 211, 213, and 219 North State, 2-story brick, 10 rooms, with all the modern improvements. Also house 1243 Indiana-av., just south of Twenty-sixth-st.; 2-story, with large lot. ELLIOTT ANTHONY, 77 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE 1067 Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN VERY ELIGIBLE LOCALITY ON Wabash-av., 2-story and basement houses. Inquire at 186 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, NO basements, with modern improvements, 8 rooms each, in the new brick block on Ogden-av., near Adams-st.; rent $40 per month each. HENRY G. YOUNG, Room 6, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, containing 14 rooms, No. 190 West Washington-st. Apply to J. K. MURPHY, Room 37, 162 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO FRAME HOUSES, NOS. 43 and 45 Ellis-av., cheap to good tenants. Also the large dwelling and very large lot No. 24 Vincennes-av., with carpets. Apply to MONTGOMERY & WATERMAN, 80 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 72 VINCENNES-AV., 2-STORY AND basement octagon-front dwelling, with furnace, hot and cold water, etc.; paved street. JOHN C. NEELY, Merchants' National Bank.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR ELDRIDGE-court, two-story frame dwelling, 10 rooms, at $65 per month; also, 6-room cottage on Twenty-fifth-st. at $30. J. W. PORTER, 19 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH, NEAT 2-STORY frame house, 8 rooms, 906 West Monroe-st., near Western-av. Apply to J. WEST, 209 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH, COTTAGE HOUSE, 8 rooms, 67 Winchester-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. Apply to J. WEST, 209 West Monroe-st., or 46 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSES NEAR LINCOLN Park, 10 rooms each, water, gas, and bath, $40 per month. C. S. WALLER, 163 LaSalle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—VERY NICE AND FINELY-FURNISHED cottage on Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts. This is a little gem of a cottage, and is completely furnished throughout. Come and see it. J. S. GOULD, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK residence, with all modern improvements, and barn in rear; situate No. 249 South Park-av. Inquire at 231 South Park-av., or at 85 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—125 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A COSY brick, 10 rooms, pleasant location, convenient to cars and home dinners. Apply on the corner next south.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND COTTAGES ON PARK-av., Fulton, Van Buren, and Hubbard-sts.; also, at Norwood Park. JOHN F. EBERHART, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN 439 FULTON-ST., near Union Park; house has 11 rooms, besides bath room, cellar, etc.; yard 75 feet front. H. B. HURD, 28 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—NICE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts. Price, $50 per month. J. S. GOULD, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 1310 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER Twenty-ninth-st., 9 large rooms, all on one floor. C. YOUNG, 126 Michigan-av., corner Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE 4-STORY STONE AND BRICK houses Nos. 288, 290, 292, and 294 West Washington-st. Also, two brick houses northeast corner Throop and Van Buren-sts.; one all furnished. Inquire at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—NICE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with all modern improvements, on Twenty-eighth-st., near Michigan-av.; price $60 per month. J. S. GOULD, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BRICK DWELLING, 944 WABASH-AV., modern improvements, bright, airy rooms, convenient to business, markets, and churches. Dwelling 145 Twenty-first-st., near Wabash-av., parlors, dining-room, kitchen, etc., on first floor; has gas-fixtures, bath-room, hot and cold water on both floors, lighted on three sides; now being calcimined; possession soon. Apply at 947 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NO. 1075, CORNER WABASH-AV. and Twenty-fourth-st.; all modern improvements, with furnace, two stories and basement. Rent, $1,200 per year. The owner can be consulted at the same number between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 75 Maple-st., situated in the pleasantest residence portion of the North Division. Apply to NEWTON LULL, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD, LARGE COTTAGE, WITH 8 rooms. 196 North Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—737 WABASH-AV., 75 WARREN-AV., 123 and 125 West Jackson-st., and 668 and 753 Fulton-st. E. H. CUMMINGS, 103 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—DOUBLE-HOUSE, FURNISHED, NO. 166 Calumet-av., $200 per month. Will not rent for boarding-house. A. J. AVERELL, Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1171 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO-STORY-AND-basement house containing 12 rooms, furnace, 2 bath-rooms, laundry-tubs, gas-fixtures, etc., all in fine condition. KESLER BROS., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 164 TWENTY-fifth-st., near Michigan-av., brick swell-front, modern improvements. WILLIAM C. DOW, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND COTTAGE—PRAIRIE-av. house; Michigan-av. cottage, West Side; low to good tenant. MEARS & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LOOK HERE—FIVE NEW 2-STORY ten-room English basement brick houses, with modern improvements, on West Side, at $30 per month. Just completed. Apply to LEWIS DODGE, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TO AN AMERICAN FAMILY WITHOUT children, that can give unexceptional reference; I will furnish a cottage for my board and washing. Apply at 278 Thirty-first-st., after 6 p. m.

TO RENT—280 INDIANA-ST., NEAR STATE—3-story and basement brick, 14 rooms, modern improvements, and barn; 642 and 644 Fulton-st., 10 rooms each; 654 Fulton-st., 12 rooms and barn. Apply at or address 654 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT TWO-STORY (WITH brick basement) house No. 156 Vernon-av., corner Thirtieth-st.; contains ten large rooms, also bath-rooms, furnace, boiler, and all other conveniences. Is on spacious grounds in a good neighborhood. Apply at 162 Vernon-av., or 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., a 3-story and basement stone-front house of 12 rooms, all furnished complete; large brick barn. J. G. GARRIGUS, Renting Agent, 132 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—COTTAGES ON TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., between Prairie and Calumet-avs. Apply from 12 to 2, Room 3 Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. M. H. BASS.

TO RENT—3 FLATS, 304 NORTH CLARK-ST., 6 rooms each, with modern improvements; also, a house and barn with an acre of ground, corner of Webster and Racine-avs., used as a garden. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS. FURNITURE for sale cheap. Inquire 44 Centre-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—ON CHICAGO-AV., A nine-room house, rent $400 per annum.
One seven-room house at $225.
One eight-room house at $250.
One ten-room house at $400.
Apply to E. H. PAUL, 60 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT HOME AT WOODLAWN, all furnished complete. Possession given immediately. Rent low. Will rent, with or without furniture, for one or two years. R. GILBERT (with Knight & Leonard), 322 Madison-st.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

Suburban—Continued.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGES NEAR DEPOT AT Riverside, from $15 to $35 per month. S. B. BOWLES, Room 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—A LARGE, ELEGANT FURNISHED house, with extensive and pleasant grounds, at Kenwood, from May 1. JAMES W. PORTER, 19 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—GOTHIC 8-ROOM HOUSES 2 BLOCKS from Maplewood depot; will sell on easy payments. OWNER, 10 East Lake-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—CHEAP—EIGHT 7-ROOM COTTAGES at Northwestern Car-Shops, all new and in good order, with yard; only $10 per month. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN SUITES FOR HOUSEKEEPING by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.:
45 and 47 Third-av., suites of three each.
Third-av., south of Harrison-st., one suite of five rooms; very nice.
411 and 413 State-st., four rooms front, $30.
72 Milwaukee-av., six rooms, bath, $18.
751 West Madison-st., 7 rooms, $25, from May 1.
753 West Madison-st., 7 rooms, $25, from May 1.
757 West Madison-st., 4 rooms, $16.66, from May 1.
759 West Madison-st., 5 rooms, $20, from May 1.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; best location in the city, and lowest rents. 161 South Clark-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, 164 AND 166 East Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—258 WABASH-AV., TWO BEAUTIFUL rooms, with use of millinery store, to firstclass dressmaker. $20 per month.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN SUITS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, with all modern improvements, in the new building 243 and 245 Wabash-av. Inquire of F. A. STEVENS, 41 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, ON WEST Madison-st., from May 1, suites of six rooms, modern improvements, suitable for housekeeping; light and airy; rent cheap to the right parties; one corner. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED lodging rooms in second or third story, front or rear, single or en suite, clean, pleasant, and respectable. Apply at Room 40, No. 135 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY, well furnished, first-class, for two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, NICE and clean, for housekeeping, at 89 Superior-st., one block from Chicago-av. cars.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 878 Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR single gentlemen at 278 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN HOWE SEWING-MACHINE Building, corner State and Jackson-sts., all steam-heated, furnished or unfurnished; very desirable in all respects. References required.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES—BY S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.:
44 South Clark-st., good store, with vault.
Quincy-st., stores in new commission centre.
LaSalle-st., new stores opposite Grand Pacific.
411 State-st., good store, 20x80.
413 State-st., adjoining above, same size.
72 Milwaukee-av., marble-front, $45.
753 West Madison-st., near Lincoln, $35.
755½ West Madison-st., good store, $30.
45 Third-av., $40; near Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—THREE FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORES in North Star Building, 20x70; well arranged for fancy or dry goods, hardware, furniture, drugs, groceries, clothing, hats and caps, etc. All have high, dry, and well-lighted basements. This is the best business centre on the North Side. 'Bus and street-car lines pass the door; five paved streets leading to the building. Corner Division and Sedgwick-sts. Inquire at 318 Division-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, No. 150 Lake-st., between Clark and La Salle-sts., with iron shutters on all rear openings. Rent low to a good tenant. SAMUEL GEHR, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—58 AND 60 SOUTH WATER-ST.; double-store well-adapted for wholesale grocery, commission, or wholesale business of any kind; will be rented cheap. W. D. KERFOOT & CO.

TO RENT—STORES—TO JOBBERS: THE SPAcious rooms now occupied by the Public Library, 100x140 feet, corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., second, third, and fourth floors. Apply to E. B. MYERS, Law Bookseller, 93 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES, WITH BASEMENTS, 40x165 feet, on East Randolph-st., Nos. 207 and 209, at a bargain to suitable tenants; also will rent or sell the elegant brick residence of 13 rooms, with all modern improvements, on the southwest corner of Prairie-av. and Twenty-fifth-st., very cheap. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, No. 131 Randolph-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—STORES 46 AND 48 WEST LAKE-ST., 37x180, lighted on three sides, central location for commission business. Upper floors suitable for light manufacturing; will be rented together or separate. Apply at 36 South Canal-st., or GOODRICH & STOKES.

TO RENT—FRONT PART OF FIRST FLOOR OF store 34 South Canal-st. (space to let 20x75); choice location for any business; centre of trade in engines, mill-machinery, and kindred branches. Rent low to a good occupant. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, SECond floor of stores 34 and 36 South Canal-st., 40x140, lighted on three sides, suitable for salesroom in any business; steam elevator accommodations. Apply on the premises. Will divide if desired.

TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD STORES UNDER THE Douglas House, corner Vincennes-av. and Douglas-place. Apply to MONTGOMERY & WATERMAN, 80 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE NOW OCCUPIED BY SMITH & Co., hatters, corner Green and Madison-sts. First-class location for hats and caps. COLE NEWELL & MOSHER, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 292 VAN BUREN-ST., [illegible], near Fifth-av. and Jackson-st. New buildings on South Water-st. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 143 Monroe-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 290 STATE-st., near Van Buren-st.; also, lofts above. C. S. WALLER, 163 LaSalle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—GOOD STORE ON SOUTH SIDE OF Twenty-second-st., east of Wabash-av. HENRY WOOD, 150 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 16 NORTH WELLS-ST. AND basement, 80x66; Nos. 10 to 18 North Wells-st., with privilege of shipping dock. Apply to C. F. A. SPENCER, No. 2 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—STORES 188 AND WASHINGTON-ST., 4-story, with steam, elevators offices, vaults, and all modern improvements. Apply to G. C. CHAPMAN, office second story.

TO RENT—CHOICE STORE 152 STATE-ST. BEtween Madison and Monroe-sts., to be rented cheap, for 1 year. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—THE TWO SPLENDID STORES, WITH basements, Nos. 10 and 12 East Madison-st., at $60 per month. C. L. JENKS.

TO RENT—STORE WITH TWO FRONTS, 229 COTtage Grove and 209 South Park-avs., near Twenty-sixth-st., best location south of Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK STORE AND BASEment, 124 Twenty-second-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. A. M. NEVMANN, 49 South Franklin-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN BUIDLING 126 Clark-st. P. D. HAMILTON, Room 2.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, ON West Madison-st., corner of Sangamon, suitable for dentist and doctor, or any light business, from May 1, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE OFFICE ROOMS ON second floor of Union Trust Company's Building, northeast corner Clark and Madison-sts. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—HALF OF R. E. OFFICE 146 DEARborn-st., to financial agents or other office purposes. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN ROOM 3 TRIBUNE Building, first floor above Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, THE WHOLE OR ANY part of the finely-lighted building, 60x50, two stories and basement, corner Clinton and Quincy-sts., lately occupied as a machine-shop by H. H. Scoville. BROWN BROTHERS, corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—LOFTS BY S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.: 308 State-st., second floor, 25x95, with elevator. 107 Fifth-av., fourth floor, well finished, good light, suitable for light manufacturing or printing-office.

TO RENT—DOCK, 275 FEET RIVER FRONT, AT Twenty-second-st. bridge, West Side; railroad track in the yard. Apply to J. McCONNELL, 150 Adams-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—DOCK—150 FEET RIVER FRONT, NEAR Twenty-second-st. bridge; railroad track on this property. Apply to JAMES GAMBLE, Room C, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DOCK NOW OCCUPIED BY C. H. Dyer & Co., Gove-st., near Twentieth; whole or one-half if desired. E. K. HUBBARD, 256 South Water-st.

TO RENT—COAL-YARD, WITH SIDE-TRACK, on West Side, near Polk-st. Apply at Office 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—BRICK STABLE, NO. 23 MERIDIAN-st.; has stalls for eighteen horses, and carriage, harness, and wash rooms. Apply to J. K. MURPHY, Room 37, No. 162 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER—LOFTS 40X146; also room in second floor, 23x60, in building 63 and 65 South Canal-st. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FOR STORAGE OR MANUFACTURING—two nice basements near business centre, together or separate. C. DELANO, Room 43 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—DOCK ON SOUTH BRANCH, NEAR Polk-st. bridge, 150 feet front. Apply at Office 13 Chamber of Commerce.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND COTTAGES centrally located. Have daily inquiry by good tenants. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR UNfurnished rooms in a modern house on West Side, east of Robey-st., by three persons, who will take meals out; prompt pay; good references. Address X 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS, SMALL furnished house on South Side; unexceptional references and prompt pay. Address N 41 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM IN PRIVATE family for a single gent. Address R 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL OR HALF store on Madison-st., between Wood-st. and Western-av. Address Q 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON North Side for six months, by Mrs. F. B. BROWN, Clarendon House, North Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING 7 rooms or more, with barn, on the North Side. Must be in good locality. Price, not over $27. Address Z 7, Tribune office, stating location and price.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO UNFURnished front rooms, with or without board, west of Union Park and south of Lake-st. Address S., 600 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FRONT ROOM FOR GENtleman and wife, furnished or unfurnished, without board. On North Side, north of Illinois and east of Clark; or on West Side, west of Peoria-st. Address, with price, Z 11, Tribune Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN, A well-furnished front room on Michigan or Wabash-av., or east of North Clark and south of Maple-sts. H 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED house east of Wabash av., from May 1, for a family of three adults. Best of care guaranteed. Refer to Commercial National Bank and Messrs. Farrington & Schmael, No. 4 Lake-st. Address J. H. McMILLAN, 360 Indiana-av.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, EAST OF State-st., house or part of house, 7 or 8 rooms, with modern convenience; rent not to exceed $40. Address X 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEATLY-FURNISHED front room, bath-room, etc., convenient on the South Side, for two gentlemen for the summer; state terms. Address N 81, Tribune office.

## TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—IOWA LANDS, ILLINOIS, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana improved farms, and cash for stock of goods in city and country; also fine improved farm lands for city property—cattle, horses, and farm tools. M. S. ROBINSON, 160 Washington-st., Rooms 14 and 15.

FOR EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $8,000 IN AN ELEgant house on Indiana-av. for lot; 50 lots on Archer-av.; 320 acres in Wisconsin; $10,000 insurance stock. M. B. DERRICK, 128 Clark-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—BRICK STORE IN FINE TOWN in Eastern Kansas for good lots of inside improved. WILLIAM ANDREWS, 7 Bryan Block.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE—WE WISH TO exchange $100,000 worth of timber and coal lands in West Virginia for good improved or unimproved real estate in this city; will pay a part in cash. This land is all covered with heavy whitewood and white oak timber, and underlaid with from one to five veins of coal, and containing in many places more than 20 feet in thickness. Two or three thousand acres lie on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. The oak timber used by the Central Pacific Railroad of California is shipped from this immediate neighborhood, being carried by railroad to Richmond, and from thence by vessel around the Horn to San Francisco. Staves are also shipped in large quantities to various European markets at large profits. Great abundance of iron ore is also found there of a very superior quality. For further particulars, address SPERRY, RITCHIE & CO., Tallmadge, O., or inquire of WILLIAM M. DEE, Corner Franklin and Adams-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME CHEAPER PROPERTY for a residence near Union Park worth $15,000 to $25,000; will assume $5,000 or $10,000. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN A SPLENDID RESIdence at Lake Forest; 3½ acres, barn, carriage-house, chicken-house, quantity of small fruit, for improved or unimproved lands in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, or Iowa; will give a bargain. HAIR, 174 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $3,000 IN HOUSE and lot, 1080 Indiana-av., for lots or house and lot on North Side or Lake View. F. C. TAYLOR, 133 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS SUBURBAN property, clear, 6½ miles from Court-House; marked improvements going on there this spring; look into this. Room 4 Republic Life Building.

TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE STONE-FRONT house on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st., and money for house with [illegible], in good location, South Side. HENRY G. YOUNG, Room 6 Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—A 2-STORY HOUSE WITH LOT 100x200 feet, at Riverside, clear, for equity in good city residence or vacant lots in good locality, or will exchange and pay some cash. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 11, 38, 12, on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 6½ miles from the Court-House, high and dry, finely located for a subdivision. Three years pass-system allowed. Parties desiring a bargain, please favor me with a call. Must be sold. HAIR, 174 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$4,000 SELECTED KANSAS lands, $13,200 Arkansas lands, and improved town property in Fayetteville, Ark., all clear, with some cash, for stock of dry goods, hats and caps, or clothing suitable for country store. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR SELL AT LESS THAN ACRE-price, 400 lots in fine suburb, near depot and city. Must have money. Z 33, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—440 ACRES TIMBER LAND IN Indiana, for Cook County National Bank deposits at par. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A BUILDING ON RENTED ground (can be removed) for a lot, or secured note. Apply at 98 Cottage Grove-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LUMBER—A STORE WITH dwelling above, nice cottage in the rear, and large convenient barn, 20x36, on leased lot. Apply at 329 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO 12 ROOM TWO-STORY AND basement brick dwellings and lots, with barns, East front on Prairie-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. (one or both), for vacant lots or lot, clear, on South Side. Price, each $7,000; rents $30 per month. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK HOUSE, WEST SIDE. House, Prairie and Michigan-av., houses at Highwood, Highland Park. MEARS & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ENGLEWOOD—166 FEET NEAR Normal School, $15 per foot, 6 room cottage, 50 foot lot, close to depot and schools. Z 31, Tribune office.

WOULD EXCHANGE PART CASH AND PART good real estate for mercantile business of $6,000 to $8,000. Address E C, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD ILLINOIS OR IOWA UNIMproved lands in exchange for two-story and basement house, new, on Bowen-av. Has all modern conveniences. Call 11 to 1. KIRK B. NEWELL, Room 12, 94 Washington-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG-STORE FOR SALE IN A lively town in Stephenson County; business good. A splendid opening for some energetic man. Good reasons for selling. Amount of stock $3,000. Will take half cash; balance on time, with good security. Address, for ten days, Dr. K. T. STABECK, Davis, Ill.

AT A LOW FIGURE—FOR SALE, THE LEASE AND furniture of the St. Charles Hotel; possession given immediately; centrally located on the principal thoroughfare between North and South Sides, within three minutes' walk of Chamber of Commerce and centre of business. Apply to PHILIP CONLEY, Proprietor, or H. A. PECK, No. 5 Lakeside Building, South Clark-st.

AN INTEREST IN ONE OF THE BEST SILVER mines in Colorado for sale; a rare chance for party with money. A thorough investigation solicited. Address X 11, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD AND SAMPLE ROOM for sale cheap; will take a good horse, buggy, and harness or two horses in part payment. Address R 8, Tribune office.

DENTAL OFFICE FOR SALE FOR ONLY $200; good location, cheap rent. Call at 67 Washington-st., Room 4.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE; stock about $3,000. Address R 83, Tribune office.

MUST BE SOLD—A STAMP MILL AND MINING interest in Lake County, Colorado. W. P. GRAY, 103 Washington-st., Room 17.

POWER AND MACHINERY COMPLETE FOR manufacturing mixed paints and oil for sale at a bargain; centrally located; a good business chance. Power suitable for any light manufacturing purposes. For particulars call or address L. H. GIBBS, 186 and 188 South Water-st.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE, ALL COMplete (portable) at Englewood, 5,000 people, for $200. Apply to STEVENS, 158 State-st.

SMALL HOTEL, FULLY FURNISHED AND FITted, for sale at a bargain. Call and see. 90 East Jackson-st., corner Dearborn, opp. new Custom-House.

THE GOOD WILL, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF A thoroughly appointed foundry and machine shop for sale, with large stock of patterns, etc., etc., with or without the real estate, which may be continued on lease at pleasure of purchaser; satisfactory reasons for selling and full particulars by addressing P. O. Box 206, Rock Island, Ill.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING INTEREST IN Michigan for $8,500; will net $50,000 within two years; will trade for a nice house and lot in or near Chicago, or a fruit-farm, unincumbered. A. APPLEGATE, 172 Madison-st.

$200 FOR CIGAR, STATIONERY, AND NEWS store, well located. Rent, $15. 284 Cottage Grove-av.

$600 WILL BUY A HALF-INTEREST IN AN old-established cash business, paying $400 monthly. Call at 125 South Clark-st., Room 45.

$1,500—TWO-THIRDS CASH DOWN—WILL buy the good will, stock, and fixtures of an established mercantile business. One week's personal investigation before investing. Rent low. Location, two blocks from Tremont House. Address S 58, Tribune office.

$10,000 CASH TO INVEST IN LEGITIMATE manufacturing or merchandising, by a young man of twelve years' mercantile experience, and has large acquaintance; character, habits, and ability No. 1. Address, with full name, location, etc., A. MARTIN, care of Hammond & Gage, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALL PARTIES HAVING OUTSIDE SALES OF any description will do well to call upon us; we make all appraisements free of charge; make liberal advances on sales and consignments; make full returns same day of sales, if required. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., auctioneers, 77 and 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, ETC., OF COTTAGE, at low prices. Apply on premises, 79 South Lincoln-st., Thursday evening and Friday.

FURNITURE—NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AS also housekeeping goods, at great bargains, at auction rooms 77 and 79 South Dearborn-st.

NEW AND FINE PARLOR FURNITURE, CHEAP—A very elegant walnut inlaid parlor suit, with rich silk covering; retail price, $350, entirely new; fine goods, for sale, only $150.
A handsome walnut and silk parlor suit, 7 pieces, newest style; retails for $250; for sale at $110.
A walnut and Bismarck Terry suit, 7 pieces, $60.
A walnut and crimson Terry suit, 7 pieces, $60.
Residence, 545 Michigan-av.

ON EASY TERMS—FURNITURE, CARPETS, stoves, and crockery at terms to suit the purchaser. As usual, we keep nothing but the most reliable make of goods, for which we pay cash, and can therefore offer better inducements to the buyer than any other house. Examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN M. SMYTH, 134 West Madison-st.

OUR WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS IS IN ALL RESpects the best spring bed in the market. We also make the Peerless Parlor Bed. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 131 East Madison-st.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD effects in dwelling 12 Vincennes-place, near Thirty-eighth-st., will be sold at auction Wednesday, April 21, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

99,983 YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE WANTED—Now is the time to commence housekeeping, while prices are low and rents are down. We have a large stock of new house-furnishing goods, stoves, crockery, furniture, and carpets, which we will sell at the lowest possible prices on easy monthly payments. The only firm in Chicago that can furnish a house complete with first-class goods. Four floors of our stone-front building (25x125) are filled with choice goods. It will pay all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. LOWELL BROS. & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER HAS an elegant, easy, and respectable business, and will accept a partner with $2,600 cash; whole business pays $10,000 per year net. Call at Room 37, in Dore Block, 77 Madison-st., corner State.

PARTNER WANTED—$400—IN A RESPECTABLE, easy, and genteel business, now yielding a satisfactory income and susceptible of larger increase. Party must leave the city. Call at 631 Michigan-av.

PRINTER WANTED—TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST in a newspaper and job office in the Black Hills. Address C, care of Marder, Luse & Co., Type Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $5,000, TO operate in grain by a member of Board of Trade, who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Address W 2, Tribune office.

## SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFfice 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; 10 per cent discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st.; machines sold and rented. Will remove April 27 to 323 West Madison-st.


# BEECHER.

## He Tries His Hand at Explanation Under Difficulties.

## It Is Not So Smooth and Easy in Cross-Examination.

## Fullerton Has a Disagreeable Habit of Wanting to Know.

## Mrs. Tilton's Retraction, and Its Surrender to Moulton.

## The Letter of Contrition, and What It Meant.

## Some Curious Entanglements on This Subject.

## OBSERVATIONS.

### DESULTORY.

A BUNCH OF PARAGRAPHS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 14.—It is a beautiful day over head, and a slushy, muddy day under foot, with hundreds meandering to the court-room. Every seat was occupied long before 11, and the largest crowd yet thronged the corridors.

Tilton entered first with a friend, who occupied a seat next to him. Fullerton, all laughter and smiles, followed him.

Moulton, dressed in a handsome black new suit, wandered around the court-room beaming with smiles.

Beecher and family entered with the jurors. He looks exceedingly well, with just sufficient color to be healthy. His manner is composed of more gravity and deliberation than heretofore.

After a few remarks from Fullerton, explaining Beach's absence, Beecher, in a slow, low tone, made some explanation about the letters.

Fullerton, without hesitation, at once entered the field and renewed the contest with vigor. His manner is gentle and more insinuating.

Beecher's answers were in a very low tone, making it difficult to hear twenty feet from him.

Judges Howe, of Wisconsin; Peabody, of New York; and Robert T. Lincoln and the Hon. P. H. Smith, of Chicago, sat behind Neilson.

Mark Twain was one of the spectators.

The ladies were less numerous, and all beyond the limit of interesting age.

Every nook and corner where a camp-stool can be placed is filled. In theatrical parlance, the house is a paying one.

The lady resembling Woodhull was early in her seat. To-day she takes great interest in the proceedings, watching every move with never-failing interest.

Mrs. Field was in her old seat for the first time in several days.

Fullerton early grew bolder, and his voice gathered strength. His questions hailed thick and fast. Beecher became cautious, and answered in monosyllables.

Beach entered the court-room with Morris at 11:30. He looks well, and bowed with grave seignorial air to the jury.

At 11:45 Beecher quietly arose, and, without cessation in his reply, threw his old cape overcoat upon the back of the witness-chair. Still replying, he seated himself in the chair with perfect nonchalance, and finished the response.

The air in the court-room was stifling, compelling Fullerton to ask for more ventilation. Two windows were opened and everybody in the room commenced to cough at once, as if anticipating colds. Some of the more effeminate tied handerchiefs over their heads.

Beecher related the bed-room interview with Mrs. Tilton in a slow, impressive style. His tone was very deliberate, and carried conviction with it to many in the court-room. Beecher is now under splendid control, answering quickly and to the point. His manner is confident, but he gives every indication that he fully appreciates the terrible ordeal which he must pass through.

Fullerton acts nervously, and his face flushes to his forehead whenever Beecher's replies are unsatisfactory.

Evarts made the first interruption on this morning in the cross-examination. Fullerton was endeavoring to get the witness to say if he believed Mrs. Tilton had transferred her affections to him or not. Beecher warded the question each time by answering that at that time he was incapable of forming an opinion. Evarts contended that the answer was full and sufficient. Neilson decided against him.

After this Beecher lost confidence and Fullerton gained in proportion. He did not follow up the advantage, and a delay of a few minutes enabled Beecher to regain his self possession.

Fullerton is quoted as saying that the cross-examination would probably last ten days before Beecher passes out of his hands.

Just before recess Beecher grew eloquent; his eyes flashed, and, when he spoke, his voice was rich, mellow, and clear, and rang through the court-room like a bugle-sound. But before he could finish his reply, Fullerton stopped him, and Beecher sank back in his chair, looking disappointed, and instantly lost all animation.

These constant interruptions evidently harass Beecher, and he sometimes angrily resents them.

Fullerton and Evarts engaged in an angry discussion about the qualification of an answer of Beecher. Fullerton became more animated than at any previous time. But his ready stock of repartee gave him the advantage, and he came off victorious.

Pryor came in the court-room after recess for the first time in several days. He occupied his old seat next to Tilton.

Some time was lost waiting for Beecher, who entered at 2:10, and immediately proceeded to the witness-chair.

Evarts and Fullerton engaged in a short and apparently pleasant conversation.

Beecher's manner was provokingly cool, and he replied in a leisurely tone. Whenever he successfully parries a question he smiles in a self-satisfied way, fully illustrating the egotism which sways him, as it in fact has swayed all parties concerned in this suit.

Early in the afternoon Beecher became interested, and the responses were delivered in a more forcible tone. His quick wit, and wonderful control of words evidently nonplussed Fullerton.

So far Beecher has proven a witness worthy of the great cross-examiner to unprofessional observers.

Beecher often placed his right hand upon his head as if to repel the rapid flow of blood.

At 3, Fullerton and witness both became excited, and the questions and answers were delivered with more rapidity and impressiveness than any time during the day. In fact, from this time hence both contestants never recovered their coolness, and the examination was interesting in the extreme.

Fullerton has many opportunities to show his fine elocutionary powers, as he reads aloud every document before questioning the witness about it, and often reads the witness' previous testimony to show possible contradictions.

Beecher uttered a neat speech of satire, when Fullerton suddenly stopped him and immediately afterwards told him to proceed. "Yes" answered Beecher, "but you have cornered me so many times I'm afraid."

Evarts and Fullerton engaged in another warm tussle just before adjournment, and Neilson again ruled in favor of Fullerton.

One of the most painful and conspicuous features of the proceedings is the almost agonized interest with which Beecher's family regard their relative as he is tortured by the merciless cross-examiner. Mrs. Scoville, his daughter, and the only one of his children who resembles him, especially smarts under filial shame.

## THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

### THE CONFESSION.

ATTENDANCE IN COURT.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The attendance at the great scandal trial this morning was very greatly increased, and hundreds of persons who had tickets thronged the corridors, unable to gain admission.

Judge Neilson was accompanied to the bench by Judge Howe, of Wisconsin; Robert Lincoln, son of the late President Lincoln, and the Hon. Perry H. Smith, of Chicago; Judge Peabody, and Luther Marsh, who were accommodated with seats there.

Among the defendant's lawyers was District Attorney Phelps, of New York.

Mr. Beecher mounted the stand at ten minutes after 11 o'clock. Mr. Fullerton called attention to the absence of Mr. Beach, but said he would go on without him.

The witness corrected a portion of his testimony given yesterday in regard to the letters from Mrs. Tilton. They were given by my wife to the Investigating Committee last summer.

TILTON'S DIRECT CHARGES.

The witness then continued his cross-examination, as follows: When I went to Mr. Moulton's with him, on the 30th of December, 1870, he locked the doors. He did not say anything to me then, but he spoke to me after. I was not surprised at his locking the door. There was no excitement manifested by Moulton, except in his general manner. It raised no alarm in me. After locking the door he took the key from it. I asked him to be present at the interview, supposing Tilton and I were going to discuss business. He said it was better I should see Tilton at once. I had no business relations with Tilton then, nor had I had since 1864 or 1865. I supposed the letter of Dec. 26 would be brought up by Tilton, and so I wished Moulton to be present. This interview lasted about from half an hour to an hour. I did not see any person there except Moulton and Tilton. I said, in this conversation, "This is a dream. I cannot believe that Elizabeth would say such an untruthful story." The charges made by Tilton were

THOSE OF IMPROPER ADVANCES

to his wife, and this was all said in reply. I was indignant at that charge, and all its concomitants. When he charged me with alienating the affections of his wife, it caused me regret and sorrow. It was when he charged me with giving rise to the stories about him, that I said I felt nothing but contempt for him, as he was attempting to bully me. I do not recollect that he gave me any reason for seeking that interview. He did not tell me that the letter to Bowen, on the 26th, would cause a revelation of the stories about his wife. He did recall his letter, but gave me no direct reason other than a general statement. The reason I did not ask him for one was that I thought he was going to to give it to me. He tore up the paper and threw the fragments away. He said he tore up his wife's paper so that there should be

NO RECORD OF IT.

Tilton made no demand for money, nor did he ask me to see Bowen. I do not know that he gave any reason for seeking this interview, nor did I ask him for any. After he made the charge I went away. When he made the charge against me I kept silent, because he was talking and indicated to me that he did not want to be interrupted, by his whole manner and kind of repressive gesture. I was silent under the intimation of Tilton. He wished to

TELL THE WHOLE STORY

before leaving the house that night. I did not believe any of them. The charges of improper solicitation, or asking Mrs. Tilton to become a wife to me, were false, and I thought he believed them true, but I did not think his wife had told him so. I left that room in a divided and perplexed state of mind. I left Moulton's and went to Tilton's house. Moulton accompanied me. I never asked him, on the way, if he had seen Elizabeth's confession, nor do I think he spoke to me of the nature of the interview with Tilton. On the way to Moulton's it was evident to me that Tilton and Moulton had conferred about the matter, but it was not my way to ask him if he knew it was at my desire or request that Moulton should accompany me to Tilton's. I thought it was an act of courtesy.

### THE RETRACTION.

THE BED-CHAMBER SCENE.

I found Mrs. Tilton in bed, in the left-hand room in the front. I informed her of the charges her husband had made against me. She was dressed in white. I do not know whether she had retired for the night. She was ill, and I suppose had retired for the night, being confined to her bed. I said I had just come from an interview with her husband. She had been making serious charges against me. When I said he charged me with alienating her affections from him, she showed responsiveness by shedding tears, which fell down her cheeks, and by the movement of her hands. I also said that he charged me with creating discord in his family, and asked her was this so. She made no response. I said: "He told me you had transferred your wifely affections to me." She made no response, and tears continued falling down her cheeks. When I told her of the "improper advances," and asked her if she had told him so, she bowed her head. I expostulated with her, and said, "You know this is not true." I plied her in these charges, and asked her how she could have done such a thing. She said, "I could not help it. I was tired out with his persistence. He importuned and pursued me."

CONFESSIONS EXCHANGED.

She then spoke of an interview in July she had with him, when she said that if she confessed her alien loves to him, and he confessed his, they would get along better, and all would be again harmonious. She asked me what she could do. I said, You ought to write a retraction of these charges. She said it might be used against her husband, and I said it would not; that I would only use it for my justification if this charge should be used against me in the church, or if there was any trouble about it there. After making me promise not to use it in injuring her husband, at her request I got her pen, ink, and paper and she wrote. After some conversation not pertaining to this matter I left. When I went in she appeared as one dead. I did not place the clothes around her when she sat up. I do not know who did. She indicated where the note paper was, in her secretary. [Handed a letter.] This is her handwriting, but not written in her ordinary way. She generally writes with a bold, free hand. I was not aware that her attendant physician had ceased to visit her that day, because she was convalescent.

I DICTATED NONE OF THAT LETTER,

except in a general way. I do not think I read passages of it as they were written, nor did I read it before the supplemental portion of it was written. I will swear positively I did not dictate any part of that letter. [Handed exhibit No. 1.] This was shown to me by Mr. Moulton on the evening of the 31st of December.

Mr. Fullerton read a letter, which was to Moulton from Mrs. Tilton, asking him to obtain both the letter of confession and the letter of retraction for her, as they ought both to be destroyed.

The witness then continued: I do not remember that I promised to show the letter of retraction to Tilton, nor did I show it to him that night or the next day. I was willing to put the retraction letter in my pocket and leave the husband to find it out where he got the confession. She told me that she had been

WEARIED WITH HIS IMPORTUNITIES,

but I did not know what to think of these charges. I had no desire then to vindicate myself against these charges of Tilton. I did not have any interview with him the next day, nor did I seek one. I am not positive that I said to her that the retraction should be in writing as well as the charges, but before writing this letter she admitted that the charges were not true. Up to the time of the charges in Moulton's house I was never aware of any undue affection from Mrs. Tilton towards me. Mr. Tilton was the only person that I recall who made the charge, and Mrs. Tilton denied it, orally and in writing to me.

The witness was here asked if he believed then that Mrs. Tilton had an undue affection for him, and he replied: "I was in

A STATE OF PERPLEXITY, AND NOT OF BELIEF."

Mr. Fullerton pressed the question two or three times, but received only this answer, with the addition: "I fluctuated between belief and unbelief."

The witness then said: At times I thought she had told her husband these charges, and again I was under the conviction that she had not. I thought she had not. I thought she was a pure and exalted woman, and truthful in every way. When I got the retraction letter, I went to Moulton, and then went home. I had come to a final decision as to what my opinion of these charges were, and why they were made by Tilton. I can only answer "yes" and "no," when I am asked if her statement that she had been importuned to make these charges did not convince me that the charges were false. I did not know that Moulton was made aware of these charges. So far as Moulton's knowledge about it was concerned, it was as if he never had been created. I did not promise Mrs. Tilton, when I got the letter, that I would not show it to her husband, but I promised

NOT TO USE IT AGAINST HER HUSBAND.

She did not explain in what way the paper could be used against her husband. She said something about it, but I did not enter into any prolonged discussion on the subject. I do not remember what it was. I told her it was for my own self-defense, to be used in case any contingency should arise in the church that would require it. [Shown exhibit No. 6.] I do not recollect when I first became aware that this document was in existence. I knew, from Moulton, of a document containing similar matters to this. This was at my house on the evening of Dec. 31. He read me a letter purporting to be from Tilton, stating that he had found it on returning home, on the previous night. I did not take the paper in my hands. Moulton said my conduct on that night was neither discreet nor very honorable. He did not think I acted wisely in the matter, if my motive was peace. I had only

OPENED THE BREACH WIDER.

I argued I had a perfect right to obtain this for my self-defense. He said I had taken an unfair advantage, and I said that unfair advantage had been taken of me. I think he read Mrs. Tilton's letter calling for a return of the retraction, and he said, in this connection, that it would be an act of meanness to retain it. I said: What would I do if I was left without my defense? He said: "Give it to me, and I will keep it for your protection or burn it." I gave it to him out of the drawer, and, after some further conversation, he withdrew.

Mr. Fullerton read a letter dated "Midnight, Dec. 30," from Mrs. Tilton to her husband, in which she told him of Beecher's getting the letter of retraction.

MRS. TO MR. TILTON.

Q.—I understand you to say that you think this letter, or part of it, was read to you? A.—I am under that impression; I cannot affirm it.

Fullerton—I will read it—(reading): "Dec. 30, 1870, Midnight—MY DEAR HUSBAND: I desire to leave with you, before going to sleep, a statement that Henry Ward Beecher called upon me this evening and asked me if I would defend him against any accusation in a council of ministers." Did you ask her any such question as that? A.—No, sir.

Fullerton—I will read on (reading): "and I replied solemnly that I would, in case the accuser was any other person than my husband." Did she so reply to you? A.—No, sir?

Fullerton—I will read further (reading): "Henry Ward Beecher dictated a letter which I copied as my own, to be used by him as against any other accuser except my husband." Q.—Did you promise that you would only use that against any accuser than her husband? A.—No, sir; I did not promise to use it as against anything, but any inquiry among my own friends in the church.

Fullerton (reading)—"This letter was designed by him to vindicate himself against all other persons save only yourself." Was that addressed by her to you in that conversation? A.—I think not, sir.

Fullerton (reading)—"I was ready to give him this letter because he said, with pain, that my letter in your hands addressed to him, dated Dec. 29, had struck him dead and ended his usefulness." Did you say that to her? A.—I did not.

Fullerton (reading)—"You and I are both pledged to avoid publicity. God grant a speedy end to all further anxieties. Affectionately,
(Signed) "ELIZABETH."

### BEECHER'S DIPLOMACY.

AS CONNECTED WITH THE LETTER OF RETRACTION.

Q.—I ask you again whether that letter was read to you that night, or the contents made known to you? A.—I cannot say it was, but I cannot affirm more than that degree.

Q.—Did you expect a call from Moulton that night? A.—I don't remember whether I did or not.

Q.—I understand you went up-stairs into your bedroom? A.—We did.

Q.—And I believe you closed the door? A.—We did.

Q.—Why did you go to your bedroom? A.—It was the most convenient room to go to.

Q.—Did you usually take visitors there? A.—Often.

Q.—Did you usually do it? A.—Usually took them into the parlor.

Q.—Why didn't you hold this interview with Moulton in the parlor? A.—Because it would be more convenient to hold it in the bedroom, as I wished it to be private.

Q.—You did not wish, then, any one to know what that interview was to be? A.—No, sir.

Q.—And you didn't know what it was to be, did you? A.—No, sir. I supposed it to be on this general subject.

Q.—Had you any intimation before Moulton came there that he was coming at all? A.—I don't remember that I did?

Q.—Well, I understand you to say that he told you it was not honorable for you to get a retraction as you got that? A.—In some part of the conversation I remember he made that allegation.

Q.—Well, was your only reply that you thought it was honorable? A.—I discussed with him the right of having a shield against such a charge.

INNOCENCE NO DEFENSE.

Q.—Well, upon the theory that the charge was false, and that you were innocent, did you think it was a subject for discussion? A.—Innocence has nothing to do with it. If that was made public, and was believed by the public, my innocence would not be any defense to me.

Q.—Did you think the retraction would be any defense to you? A.—I thought it would certainly lay the foundation for a proper defense.

Q.—Well, he said also that to give it up would promote the object which you had in view, namely, a reconciliation between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, sir.

Evarts—He didn't say that.

Beach—He says so now.

Fullerton—Mr. Beecher says so.

Q.—Wasn't your object to get a reconciliation? A.—My object was to have peace.

Q.—And you would get that through a reconciliation, wouldn't you? A.—One would naturally expect it, but I don't undertake to say I thought I could get peace through a reconciliation. That is a modern question, and did not come up in that shape on my own mind at that time.

RECONCILIATION THE OBJECT IN VIEW.

Q.—Well, did you then think that you were then to be reconciled to Theodore Tilton? A.—If he was reconciled to me, and there was a reconciliation, it would have to be on both sides.

Q.—And in order to get a reconciliation you gave up the retraction? A.—In order to get a reconciliation through kind offices, a better understanding and settlement of the misunderstanding through Moulton, I expected to have a reconciliation.

Q.—Well, did you think that Theodore Tilton had any just cause for anger because you had obtained this retraction? A.—I do not think he had a just cause of anger for my obtaining the retraction.

Q.—Well, then, in what view were you to be reconciled, you two gentlemen? A.—Through the kindly offices of Moulton bringing us together and having explanations.

Q.—And so you gave up the retraction in order that you might be brought together and have explanations? A.—No; I gave up the retraction by persuasions to that effect, namely: that that would better accomplish a mutual understanding and reconciliation than it would for me to keep the retraction and leave Tilton in a repugnant and excited state of mind.

Q.—In what sense did you expect to have a reconciliation? On the theory that the charge was false—Theodore Tilton knew it to be false? A.—Oh, I knew it to be false. I don't say Theodore Tilton knew it to be false.

Q.—Well, before giving up that evidence, you ascertain something about that, and investigate it? A.—There were various ways in which it could be come at.

Q.—Well, I ask you why you didn't come at in one of those various ways? A.—Because I thought the other better.

Q.—To give up that defense to Mr. Tilton? A.—To give up the whole difficulty, so that there should be no need of defense.

Q.—Would you get rid of a difficulty if it were a false charge, and Theodore Tilton knew it to be false? A.—If he thought it to be true, and renewed it,

THERE MIGHT BE DIFFICULTY.

Q.—Did not you contemplate that condition of things as possible? A.—I don't think I did. I certainly did not look the whole case through.

Q.—Didn't you think it probable that he would renew the charges? A.—I don't recollect that I thought that; I have no distinct recollection of that. I did think that Moulton was in possession of the ground of that knowledge that I had not, and his assurances that the matter could be amicably adjusted by his kind offices, provided I did nothing to continue the irritation of Tilton.

Q.—Well, now, Mr. Beecher, Moulton you say was a friend of Tilton? A.—I understand so.

Q.—An intimate friend of his? A.—I understood so.

Q.—And came to you for the purpose of getting you to go to Moulton's house? A.—I understand so.

Q.—And that he afterward came to you and to get that retraction? A.—I understand that.

Q.—Well, you were willing to trust your evidence into the hands of your probable enemy, the man who had brought this charge against you? A.—He was not my probable enemy.

Q.—Theodore Tilton was not your probable enemy? A.—Moulton was not my probable enemy.

Q.—I say you were willing to trust this evidence to your probable enemy, Theodore Tilton? A.—Moulton pledged, as a man of honor, that they would remain in his keeping, the one and the other.

Q.—Or destroyed? A.—Or destroyed with the letter.

Q.—Were you willing to give it up to a friend of Tilton? A.—I was willing to give it up to Moulton on the representations he had offered to me.

DEFERRED TO MRS. TILTON'S WISHES.

Q.—Were you induced to give up this letter in answer to what Elizabeth said in this note you refer to? A.—I deferred to her wish in the matter to a considerable extent.

Q.—Very well; you deferred to the wish of the woman who had made those charges against you in writing. Did you suppose she had made it under coercion or made voluntarily? A.—I don't recollect that that train of thought passed through my mind, sir.

Q.—Wouldn't you have probably have revolved that question in your own mind? A.—I don't say that.

Q.—One moment. Were you willing, in order to gratify her desire in that respect, to give up your defense? A.—Be kind enough to state the question again; I have lost the connection for a moment.

Q.—I understand you to say that the request of Mrs. Tilton in this letter had something to do with your conclusion to give the retraction up? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, when you gave it up, did you regard her as having made this charge against you under coercion, or whether you came to the conclusion that she had made it voluntarily? A.—There was a case again of my divided judgment.

Q.—Then I ask you this question: In your divided judgment why didn't you ascertain something in regard to the good faith of Mrs. Tilton,—learn whether she had acted under coercion or duress before you gratified that wish to give up your only defense at the request of the woman who made that charge. I ask you why you didn't do so? A.—I don't know.

Q.—That is satisfactory. Moulton was to stand between you and harm? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What harm did you believe you might ward off? A.—The harm of being charged by an indignant husband with offering improper advances to his wife with her written charge at his back.

Q.—You thought it would be just as well to give the retraction for him to keep it as to keep it yourself? A.—I thought he would keep it with the charge, and that he, as a gentleman of honor, pledged to me, and I supposed him to be a gentleman of honor—high honor—and I considered it just as safe in his hands as in mine. He swore that they should stand together the one and the other.

Q.—That was done before you gave it to him, I believe? A.—That was done before I gave it to him, sir.

Q.—And you gave it to him while you thought this charge might be renewed? A.—I did.

Q.—You anticipated, then, as I understand you,—you anticipated

THAT TILTON MIGHT RENEW THIS CHARGE

against you when you gave this retraction to Moulton? A.—I don't think it took that distinctive form. I thought trouble might come from the circulation of such a charge, but I didn't think it would cause trouble in any other channel.

Q.—Let me read to you. Did you say this: "Moreover, from the anger and fury of Tilton I apprehended this charge was made by him." As made by him it should be, "and supported by the accusation of his wife was both at once publicly pressed against me, and that if it was, I had nothing but my single word of denial to interpose against it." Do you remember that? A.—I don't.

Q.—Look at it and see. Did you not say that in accounting for the condition in which you were on the 31st of December, 1870, and the 1st of January, 1871? A.—Very likely, but I don't recollect now only as I refresh my memory.

Q.—Well, refresh. A.—I presume that it is true, sir.

Q.—Is it true, then, that anticipating that your enemy might renew the attack, you gave up the shield of your defense? A.—The account purports to be an account of my feelings the next day.

Q.—On the 1st of January? A.—The next day—yes, sir.

Q.—Well, so I understand it. A.—I thought you were speaking of the 31st.

Q.—Well, I ask you again, Mr. Beecher, whether, regarding it as probable,—I will say even anticipated on your part,—that the charge might be renewed, did you consent to give up your defense? A.—I consented to

CHANGE MY MODE OF DEFENSE,

and to have the documents kept by a faithful friend, on his word of honor, to be used if ever it should be necessary, so that I should have the document and friend also.

Q.—And you chose the intimate and personal friend of Tilton—one with whom you had a very slight acquaintance—to be the custodian of that paper? A.—I chose a gentleman, a member of one of the best firms in New York, whom I had seen on several occasions, and believed to be a very well educated, literary man, as well as a business man, whose wife was a member of my church, and one whom I regarded to be a good man, and an honorable one.

Q.—Did you not suppose, then, that he knew the nature of the charges made against you? A.—I didn't have any thought about it.

Q.—Didn't you consider it important to know at that time whether Moulton understood the charge? A.—Whether I thought it important or not didn't come into the subject.

Q.—Mr. Moulton was not a member of your church? A.—He was not.

Q.—Why didn't you select some other person—a member of your church—to be the custodian of that paper? A.—I didn't select any person.

Q.—Why didn't you deposit it in the hands of some third person with whom you were acquainted? A.—He was the person who presented himself to me, and

SEEMED TO BE THE MOST FITTING

of any person I could have selected.

MOULTON'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHARGE.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, had you at that time come to any conclusion as to how much Moulton knew as to the nature of the charge which Tilton preferred against you? A.—I didn't know how much he knew. The other correspondence which he brought showed that he must have had some knowledge of it, but I did not ask him what the degree of his knowledge or history of it was.

Q.—Did you rest under the impression that Moulton believed the charge that Tilton had made against you? A.—I don't recall that matter.

Q.—Well, you say Moulton was a very worthy and respectable gentleman, and a member of one of the largest firms in Brooklyn? A.—Yes, sir—New York.

Q.—Did you think it of some consequence that you should vindicate yourself in his mind if he was acquainted with the gross charges against you? A.—I did not.

Q.—Why didn't you ask him; why didn't you say, "Mr. Moulton, what do you know about this business, and what do you believe about it in regard to myself"? A.—I did not do it. What were the special reasons for that conduct I can't recall.

Q.—Well, you were anxious to secure and enjoy this good opinion? A.—I had the same anxiety about securing his good opinion as I have towards you. I prefer your good opinion to your bad one; but, in this matter, he presented himself to me.

MR. EVARTS HAS A WORD.

Q.—I understand that——

Evarts—That question asks for the reasons in witness' mind why he did not do a certain thing. They are trying to get at the operation of his mind, and when he tries to give them the operation of his mind, or whatever was in his mind, they say that is not an answer to the question.

Fullerton—I have got his answer.

Evarts—Not all of it.

Fullerton—Yes, all of it.

Evarts—You interrupted the witness in his answer, I say the answer was interrupted.

Fullerton—And I say I did not interrupt him.

Evarts—That is a question of fact.

Fullerton—Yes, it is a question of fact, and I presume on such a matter my assertion will go as far as yours. Now, I asked witness whether he was not anxious to secure and enjoy the good opinion of Moulton, and, instead of answering it, witness was going on to give a long address.

Judge Neilson—It is a very proper question.

Fullerton—Yes, sir; and admits of a direct answer, yes or no.

Evarts—The witness ought to be allowed to answer it.

Fullerton—I have got an answer.

Evarts—You stopped him.

Fullerton—I stopped him when he got through, and I hope to have equal success with you. [Laughter.]

Recess.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, after you got this retraction from Mrs. Tilton, did you show it to any one before you delivered it up to Moulton? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you talk with any person upon the subject, the charge, and what had subsequently occurred in reference to it, before the visit of Moulton on the night of the 31st? A.—I did not.

### THE PISTOL SCENE.

WHAT MR. BEECHER SAID ABOUT THAT HARMLESS WEAPON.

Q.—I call your attention, now, to an incident that occurred at the interview when this retraction was given up, and I read from your direct examination with a view to asking you further upon the subject: "After some little parley, I went to the drawer where the letter was, brought it out, and handed it to him. He had been sweating, and had his overcoat on, and about this point, perhaps, as I came back with the letter, he took off his overcoat, and in doing so I saw the hilt of a pistol in his pocket, which he took out and laid on the bureau without a word, as I remember, and put his overcoat on the foot of the bed." Is that a correct representation of that part of the interview? A.—I will not affirm it to be absolutely true; that is my present recollection, although I am not positive.

Q.—He was in a profuse perspiration, was he not? A.—I cannot say that he seemed to be very warm.

Q.—Did you think he removed his overcoat on account of his condition as to heat? A.—I do not know whether I did or not.

Q.—Well, what do think now? A.—Well, I presume he did.

Q.—He laid it on the foot of the bed? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you think it at all extraordinary for him to remove a pistol from his pocket after taking his overcoat off? A.—No, sir, I can't say that I did.

Q.—He made no threat? A.—No threat.

Q.—Nor did he make any gesture that he was going to use it in a hostile manner? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Nor did you think that he used it for the purpose of intimidation or caution? A.—No, sir.

Q.—What do you think about it now—that he meant to intimidate you? A.—I presume he did not.

Q.—You did not regard the presentation of that pistol to your view in any hostile light on his part? A.—No, sir.

WHAT MR. BEECHER SAID TO THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—You recollect, heretofore, of making a statement in regard to that part of the interview, Mr. Beecher? A.—I recollect of making a statement before the Committee.

Q.—See if this recalls to your recollection what that statement was (reading): "He made no verbal threats, but he opened his overcoat, and with some emphatic remark showed a pistol, which afterward he took out and laid on the bureau, and I gave the paper to him." Do you recollect making that statement? A.—I don't recollect that I did, but I presume I did.

Q.—When you did make it, didn't you intend to have it inferred that the pistol was used for some purpose of intimidation? A.—I intended to infer by that conversation that at that time that precise idea——

Q.—That's not an answer to my question. I am calling for your recollection on this question: Didn't you intend, when you made that statement I have just read to you, to have it inferred, at least, that the pistol was taken out by Moulton for the purpose of influencing your action with reference to the retraction? A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Do you remember of making this statement referring to that scene, preceding what I have just read, namely: "He was under great excitement, and he made no verbal threats, but he opened his overcoat, and, with some emphatic remark, showed a pistol, which, afterward, he took out and laid on the bureau, near which he stood"? A.—I don't remember making it. I presume, if it is printed there as a part of my statement,

IT IS SUBSTANTIALLY AS I MADE IT.

Q.—I understand you to say you did not make it there with a view of having the inference drawn that the pistol had anything to do with the return of the paper. A.—So far as I can recollect I did not.

Q.—Did you intend, at that time, or suppose that such an inference as that would be drawn? A.—I do not remember that I did.

Q.—Why did you deem it necessary then to introduce that pistol scene into the narration? A.—In order that I might give as nearly as I could the picture that arose to my memory.

Q.—I understand you to say that the pistol was not exhibited at all, even the hilt of it, after you had agreed to give up the paper—had got it from your private drawer or desk, or whatever it was, and were returning to hand it to him? A.—That is my impression now. As I stated before I am not positive that I have got the order just right.

Q.—This was on Saturday night, if I recollect right, Mr. Beecher? A.—Saturday night.

### MR. BEECHER EXPLAINS.

AS FAR AS HIS RECOLLECTION WILL PERMIT.

Q.—Was there any agreement that you should see Moulton on the following day? A.—I think there was.

Q.—Who suggested it? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Well, what object had you in going to meet him next day? A.—I say I don't recollect. I only know that the next day I was expecting him, so there must have been some arrangement made before—the day before.

Q.—Well, you would not have expected him unless some arrangement had been made? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You don't know what object was to be accomplished? A.—No, sir; I don't recollect.

Q.—You don't recollect what was to be said, nor what was to be done? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Now, what was to be discussed? A.—There was no programme laid out, no plan suggested, that I recollect of.

Q.—Was the hour fixed for the meeting of the next day? A.—I recollect expecting him in the afternoon; that is the nearest I can come to it.

Q.—Well, don't you think the hour had been appointed in the afternoon? A.—I presume there had been a period, perhaps,—no particular hour, but after dinner and in the afternoon.

Q.—It was on Sunday, was it not? A.—It was Sunday.

Q.—Was it connected with any religious exercises? A.—No, sir; we had no prayer or hymn, nor anything of that kind. It was entirely on friendly conference.

Q.—Do you usually hold friendly conferences on Sunday afternoons? A.—Oh, no, sir; I very seldom hold such friendly conferences on any day.

Q.—The reason I ask you that question is this: to know whether the object of the meeting could not be impressed on your memory so as to tell us what it was? A.—No, I don't think it did. Sunday afternoon was my usual time for rest. I was engaged in the morning, and it would come natural that the appointment would be in the afternoon.

Q.—Was it not agreed between you and Moulton, on the night of the 31st, when you separated, that he should call upon you the following Sunday afternoon to report to you how Tilton received the return of that retraction? A.—Very likely, but I have no remembrance of it whatever.

Q.—Have you any impression upon the subject? A.—None, except that which springs from reasoning.

Q.—Well, do you recollect what time he arrived there on the 1st? A.—Yes; about 3 o'clock.

Q.—And where did your interview take place? A.—In the study, third floor, back room.

Witness here described the interview substantially as in the direct testimony, and the examination continued, as follows:

Q.—Well, you felt grieved that day at something you had done toward Tilton? A.—I should think I did.

Q.—Well, did you explain that to him? A.—Well, I did. I don't know that I explained it. I poured it over him. I gave explanation not so much by an alysis and bill of items or statement. As the conversation went on, and I became more and more free to speak and let my feelings out, I did pour out.

### TILTON'S MORAL RECORD.

BEECHER'S ADVICE TO BOWEN.

Q.—What induced you to advise Bowen that he (Tilton) could not or ought not to remain on the Brooklyn *Union*? A.—That he was a tainted man in his moral habits.

Q.—You gave that as a reason why he should not remain? A.—That was a part of the whole conversation. The whole conversation related to both papers, and it was not divided into chapter or verse, so much for the *Independent*, and so much for the *Union*.

Q.—Well, now, Mr. Beecher, the information which you got from Bowen, did you use it in any way to the prejudice of Tilton? A.—I had lent my ear to it. I

had advised Bowen that I thought he was a tainted man, and that it would not be practicable for him to keep him on the *Independent*, and probably not on the *Union*.

Q.—Didn't you advise, in regard to the *Independent*, in reference to articles which he had written, and which you knew of? A.—I don't recollect now that I have made some allusion to these.

Q.—Didn't you advise him with reference to the Brooklyn *Union* in the light of your own observation and experience, in the year prior to that interview? A.—Didn't I advise Bowen?

Q.—Yes, Bowen; didn't you advise Bowen with reference to the continuation of Tilton's services on the Brooklyn *Union*, in view of the

IDIOSYNCRASIES AND PECULIARITIES OF TILTON,

which you made personal observations of in the year prior to that interview? I am speaking of your advice to Bowen of the 26th, and I ask you whether you gave advice with reference to the continuation of the services of Tilton on the Brooklyn *Union* in the light of your experience and observation of Tilton's character? A.—Yes; in the light of his peculiarities, not of doctrinal statements, and not of socialistic statements, but in the light of my experience of him as a manager, and especially as a co-operative worker in a party or in a cause.

Q.—Did Moulton convince you on the 1st of June that Tilton was a fit person to be at the head of the Brooklyn *Union*, notwithstanding your own observation and experience? A.—He convinced me in so far as the reasons were moral.

TILTON'S UNDER NATURE.

Mr. Beecher continued: Moulton told him, on the 1st of January, that Bessie Turner's story was absolutely untrue, and that he, the witness, was satisfied that he had made a mistake. He believed Bessie had been mistaken. Moulton said that Mrs. Morse had put wrong notions of Tilton's attentions into Bessie's head. Moulton also said that there never was a tenderer husband than Tilton. His wife could lead him with a thread.

"IMPROPER ADVANCES."

Q.—Yes, very well. Now, Mr. Beecher, you have given us what Moulton said in vindication of Tilton upon that occasion. Did you say anything at that time in regard to your grievance, namely, the accusation, the false accusation, as you say it was, that was brought against you of improper advances to his wife? A.—I stated, as near as I can recollect, that the charge of alienating Mrs.——

Q.—Now, just drop that, if you please. That is not the point of my question. I am talking about improper advances that had been charged. Did you say one word to Francis D. Moulton on that day about that subject? A.—I denied it.

Q.—Why didn't you so state in your direct examination? A.—I don't know why I did not. There are a good many things in my direct examination that I did not state.

Q.—Well, I don't know how they got there. A.—I mean there are a good many things in this history that I did not state.

Q.—In what connection did you deny the charge on the 1st day of January? A.—I don't know, sir, what connection. I don't know the connection. It came up in the course of conversation.

Q.—Can you tell in what connection in that conversation you made the denial? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Can you tell what brought forth the denial from you? A.—The general conversation took that drift.

Q.—You told him then that the charge was false, did you? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you say what the charge was? A.—I do not remember that I repeated the charge.

Beach (to Mr. Fullerton)—Was the term used "improper advances"?

Mr. Fullerton—Was the term "improper advances" used? A.—I don't recollect that that phrase was used.

Q.—Was the term "improper solicitation" or any kindred term used? A.—The term of impropriety of conduct toward Mrs. Tilton, in what phrase I cannot say, but that subject was conversed about.

Q.—Between you and him? A.—Between me and him, mostly by me.

## THE LETTER OF APOLOGY.

MR. BEECHER POINTS OUT SOME OF MOULTON'S MISTAKES.

The letter of apology next came up, and Fullerton continued the examination as follows:

Q.—Did Moulton write these words of his own volition at the head of this letter: "In trust with F. D. Moulton"? A.—I know nothing about it.

Q.—It was not suggested by you? A.—No, sir.

Q.—That it should be in trust? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Nor did you think he was going to take it in trust, did you? A.—I don't know that I thought anything about that at that time.

Q.—Why didn't you examine the paper to see whether he had done well what he had undertaken to do? A.—I relied upon him.

Q.—Entirely? A.—Entirely.

Q.—Did you not fear that he might have said something there that you would not be willing to father? A.—Well, I hadn't said it.

Q.—Well, he was to repeat it to Tilton as a thing that you had said? A.—He was to make a representation to Tilton of

THE SUBSTANCE OF THIS INTERVIEW.

He might have made a mistake in the whole interview, but I took it that he was a man of discretion, and would make a fair report of my feeling, with such specifications as seemed proper to him.

Q.—Was you aware of the form in which he clothed it? A.—I was not.

Q.—Were you aware of the fact that it was put in the form of a letter, and that its salutation was "My Dear Friend Moulton"? A.—I was not.

Q.—You were ignorant, then, of the form in which he clothed this matter? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you say anything like this [reading]: "I ask, through you, Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God"? A.—I did not use that expression, sir.

Q.—Any expression of that character? A.—I used generally a statement of this kind: that I had for my error and wrong in the matter

HUMBLED MYSELF BEFORE GOD,

and I should not be ashamed to humble myself before Theodore Tilton.

Q.—You had discovered your wrong, then, before Moulton came there on that day, had you? A.—There had been in——

Q.—Had you? Had you? A.—Not in its full extent.

Q.—Had you discovered it? A.—I had suspected a part.

Q.—Well, you say you had humbled yourself before God in consequence of the wrong you had done. A.—Yes, sir, I had. I had seen enough of it to be very humble about it.

Q.—When had you made the discovery? A.—In the conversation with Moulton on the night on which I went to Moulton's house, and in a subsequent conversation, in some parts of it, on the night of the 31st, and in those——

Q.—What had been said on that subject on the night when you went to Moulton's house? A.—He had talked to me about Bowen and the wrong he had done to Tilton.

Q.—You were not humbling yourself before God in behalf of Bowen, were you? A.—My connection with it. Yes.

Q.—What connection had you with that? A.—I had advised it.

Q.—And then you discovered that that was wrong? A.—He told me that the whole thing was false.

Q.—And you believed that? A.—I did.

Q.—Did he give you any reason for saying that? A.—Oh, no, not that I recall; that is, he gave me his assertions as, I supposed, an impartial person.

Q.—And you came to that conclusion on that night? A.—I came to more or less of a conclusion that night that I had got wrong, and that I

HAD BEEN THE INJURER OF TILTON.

Q.—You did not think of the injury inflicted upon you in charging you with this immoral conduct, did you? A.—I don't recollect that I specially brought that into connection with the injury done by me to Tilton through Bowen.

Q.—I am speaking of the injury inflicted upon you by Tilton in making this charge against you? A.—If the charge was a correct one he had not injured me.

Q.—Was it correct to charge you with making improper solicitations with his wife? A.—If he had evidence of it, or thought he had, there was no impropriety in charging it upon me.

Q.—Well, when this letter was written, on the 1st of January, had you made up your mind then whether that charge was made in good faith, or in bad faith? A.—I supposed that——

Q.—Had you made up your mind? A.—I was proceeding to tell you, sir.

Q.—Answer my question. You can tell me whether you had made up your mind by simply answering Yes or No. A.—But is not true of the first part of the interview and it is true of the last.

Q.—I don't understand your answer. A.—That shows that I could not answer it by Yes or No. [Laughter.]

Q.—Well, it shows also that you have not answered it yet. A.—In the opening of the conversation my mind was inclined to think that I had

GOT MYSELF IN A VERY BAD PLACE,

and that I had done great injustice to Tilton, and as the conversation went on, and I received from Moulton light on one and another topic, I became entirely satisfied that I had done wrong to Tilton.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, that is as foreign from the question as anything can be. A.—I was coming to it.

Q.—Now, will you answer my question, whether, on the 1st of January, at the time of this interview, you had made up your mind whether the charge against you of improper solicitation—if that was it—was made in good or in bad faith? A.—At one period of the day, of the 1st of January, I had.

Q.—Had what? Made up your mind? A.—Made up my mind.

Q.—What was your conclusion? A.—My conclusion was that

TILTON HAD REASON FOR MAKING THAT CHARGE;

that he had evidence of it from his wife that justified him in making an inquisition and accusing me.

Q.—Well, at what period of the day did you come to that conclusion? A.—I think it must have been about half-past 3 or half-past 4. I should say it was near the close of the interview.

Q.—Did you maintain that opinion throughout the whole day? A.—No, sir. In the morning I did not think about it so much as in the afternoon, but I from that time forth thought that Tilton had had reason to believe that I had acted wrongly toward his household.

Q.—In improper advances? A.—In improper advances.

Q.—Improper solicitations? A.—Improper solicitations.

Q.—How did you think he had come to that conclusion? Upon the strength of what evidence? A.—Upon his wife's written statement to him.

Q.—You did not believe, then, that that statement was coerced from her, did you? A.—I don't know what you would include in the word "coerced."

Q.—What do you include in it? Answer my question in the light of the meaning you gave to it. A.—Coercion I should consider a degree of violence that never was practiced upon her.

Q.—Very well. We will adopt her own language then. Did you believe that it was obtained through importunity when she was "wearied with importunity and weakened by sickness"? A.—I had no doubt that it had been procured from her when she was weak, and by persistent inquiry.

Q.—And you thought she had told a falsehood about it to Tilton, did you? A.—I certainly did.

Q.—And you remained of that opinion during all New Year's Day while this paper was being prepared, did you? A.—Yes, sir; during the time that that was in preparation.

Q.—Then you supposed that Tilton was acting in good faith in making this charge against you? A.—I supposed that he had reason to think that I had been

A WRONGER OF HIS FAMILY.

Q.—Then, I will ask you again, when you came to that conclusion—that Mrs. Tilton had told a falsehood about it, and that Tilton was acting in good faith in making the charge against you—why didn't you hasten to vindicate yourself to him by telling him that it was not true? A.—I thought I was doing it, sir.

Q.—By this letter of Jan. 1? A.—By Moulton.

Q.—In what way? A.—This whole interview was a vindication and explanation, and was to be carried by him to a man that was excited and whose interview with me would not be likely to be pacificatory in all respects.

Q.—Well, let me read this to you, and I want you, if you please, to point out as I go along, where there is any explanation to Tilton to convince him that his charge against you was wrong. [Reading.] "I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing except that he will remember the other hearts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead. But others must live and suffer. I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated. All my thoughts are running toward my friends, toward the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands. She is guiltless,—sinned against,—bearing the transgression of another. Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray to God that He may put it in the heart of her husband to forgive her. I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence." Where do you find there

ANY EXPLANATION OR ANY ASSEVERATION

upon your part that you were not guilty of the offense with which you stood charged? A.—[illegible] not my document.

Q.—I understood you to say, however, that you had a conversation with Moulton in which you expressed to a very considerable extent the sentiments in this letter? A.—I said that the sentiments in that letter were a part of my conversation, but I did not select the sentiments that he was to report.

Q.—Well, why didn't you send some message to Tilton that this charge, although you thought he believed it to be true, was untrue? A.—The whole interview would obliterate that if it were properly represented. I and Tilton were not in the controversy personally, then, directly. Moulton, as common friend of the two, was a peacemaker between us, and I expressed myself to him that he might go and express himself as he thought wisest to Tilton.

Q.—You expressed your sorrow for what you had done? A.—I did.

Q.—But you didn't send any special message to him to vindicate yourself? A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Did you not regard that as important? A.—It seems not.

Q.—Well, don't you remember whether you did or did not at that time? A.—I have no recollection of it, sir.

Q.—Then the gravest charge that was brought against you was lost sight of in your grief for what you had done against him, was it? A.—I cannot say that it was.

Q.—Now, in that conversation with Moulton, on that day, was the term "improper relations," or "improper advances," or "improper solicitation," used? A.—I cannot recall that the words—those phrases—were used upon that occasion.

Q.—Well, you regarded that as a most serious charge against you, did you not? A.—The substance of the charge was recognized, but whether it was done by——

Q.—Did you not regard that as the most serious charge against you? A.—Whether the substance of the charge——

Q.—Did you not regard it as the most serious charge against you? A.—The——

Q.—Improper solicitations? A.—Certainly, that was the most serious part——

Q.—And yet you did not single it out and vindicate yourself against it by sending any message to Tilton? A.—I did not send any message to Tilton. I understood that Moulton was my message.

Q.—But what message did you give him for Tilton in regard to the charge against you? A.—No message whatever.

HE WOULD HAVE BEEN A BETTER MAN.

Q.—I call your attention now, Mr. Beecher, still further to this document (reading), "He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been." Did you say anything to that effect? A.—I did not say that sentence that I recollect, sir; but I said something which I can well understand might have been put down for short in that sentence.

Q.—Did you say anything that conveyed that sentiment? A.—I did.

OTHER ACHING HEARTS.

Q.—I read another sentence: "I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other hearts that would ache." Did you say anything that conveyed that idea? A.—Not in that bold way.

Q.—How did you say it? Did you say that in substance? A.—Not in its apothegmatic form as it stands there.

Fullerton—Did you express that sentiment, whether you clothed it in that language or not? A.—I discussed with him.

Q.—Did you express that sentiment? A.—No, not in that close way in which you press me for an answer.

Q.—Very well; something akin to it? A.—I can give you almost the very thing.

Q.—Something akin to it? A.—Something in that neighborhood, sir.

"I WISH THAT I WERE DEAD."

Q.—I read again (reading): "I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead." Did you express any such sentiment as that? A.—That does not represent any sentiment that I expressed.

"OTHERS MUST LIVE AND SUFFER."

Q.—Did you say anything in substance like this: "But others must live and suffer"? A.—I spoke of others living and suffering.

Q.—Then, again, did you say this, in substance: "I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated"? A.—No.

Q.—Did you say anything of that nature? A.—I said something in that neighborhood.

"FOLDED HANDS."

Q.—Did you say this: "All my thoughts are running toward my friends—toward the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands"? A.—That reminds me of something that I said in respect of Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Something of that character? A.—Under the impression produced upon me by that interview that night.

"SINNED AGAINST."

Q.—Again, did you say this [reading]: "She is guiltless; sinned against; bearing the transgressions of another"? A.—No, not as it stands there; I did not.

Q.—Again [reading]: "Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray God that He may put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me"? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you say nothing of that kind? A.—Nothing of that kind in the fore part of that sentence at all. I may have expressed a desire for Theodore's forgiveness for any injury I had done him in his household.

Q.—What part of it do you say was not said by you? A.—"Her forgiveness." I never said that. I had her forgiveness.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, when that paper was finished do you say that you did not read it? A.—I say that I did not read it.

Q.—And do you say that it was not read to you? A.—I say it was not read to me.

Q.—Well, why didn't you read or have it read to you? A.—I didn't care about it, sir.

Q.—Didn't you care what was in it? A.—It was—I cared about what he should represent to Tilton, but there were notes for his direction.

Q.—But you put your name to it? A.—Well, sir, I put my name not to the truth of that statement, but to the fact that I had given this in trust after a conversation with him.

Q.—And you gave something in trust to Moulton without knowing what you gave him? A.—I gave that paper in trust to signify that he had had a conversation with me, and that he would represent to Tilton what were

THE RESULTS OF THAT CONVERSATION.

Q.—You gave it to him in trust? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Well, did you regard it as his composition or yours? A.—I regarded it as his.

Q.—Then you gave his property to him in trust? A.—He wanted me to make it my property.

Q.—One moment. You gave Moulton's property to Moulton in trust? A.—I did not regard it as property, sir.

Fullerton—Production? A.—I did not regard it in the light of a production.

Q.—Well, you gave this paper, whatever it was, regarding it as Moulton's, to Moulton in trust, did you? A.—To Moulton?

Q.—Yes. A.—No.

Q.—You know what the meaning of the words "in trust" is, of course, Mr. Beecher, don't you? A.—I did.

Q.—You know that you cannot give another man's property to that man in trust, don't you? A.—I know that I can give a statement of an interview a memorandum of which he has made. I can authenticate an errand on which he goes with that memorandum in his hand.

Q.—Without knowing or caring what is in it? A.—On the trust that I had that he had

MADE ONLY A MEMORANDUM

that would bring back to his mind the points, the salient points of the conversation that he wanted to use.

Q.—Bring back to his mind the salient points of the conversation that he wanted to use, and which were to be used for your benefit? A.—For both of our benefits.

Q.—For yours as well as his? A.—For both.

Q.—Well, for yours? A.—For both, and therefore for mine.

Q.—And therefore for yours. I am glad you added that, and therefore what you intrusted to him to be used in part for your benefit, you do not know or care what was in it. A.—I cannot say that I didn't care what was in it.

Q.—I understood you to say that a month ago? A.—You understood then when I was speaking less heedfully than I am now.

Q.—That is not my fault. A.—I know it is not, sir. It is mine.

Mr. Evarts—This discussion is unnecessary.

Fullerton—You get it up and then say it is not necessary.

To Witness—Didn't you put your name to the paper for the purpose of authenticating it? A.—I put my name——

Beach (to Fullerton)—Oh, make him answer.

Fullerton—I ask you that question, and I want you to answer? A.—I did not put my name to that paper for the sake of authenticating the form of its contents.

Q.—You say "I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence"? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That is your handwriting I believe (showing paper to witness)? A.—I think it is, sir.

Q.—Well, have you any doubt about it? A.—No, sir; I have no doubt about it; I think it is.

Q.—I will ask you again, Mr. Beecher, and give you an opportunity to explain it if you desire to or can, why, upon that occasion, in an interview so full of interest to yourself, and in which you were expressing your regret for what you had done, you didn't take some step through the agency of your mutual friend, as he has been called, to convey to Tilton your denial of having made any improper solicitations of or advances to his wife? A.—It was a part of the interview.

Q.—I now ask you again to give to this jury any message that you sent by Moulton, any word that you spoke upon that subject, coupled with a request that it should be communicated to Mr. Tilton, or any other thing that you did for the purpose of accomplishing that end, namely, your own vindication in the mind of Tilton? A.—I sent not one line nor one word that I remember to Mr. Tilton. If you will let me go on——

Q.—That is not an answer to my question. A.—That is sufficient.

THE BACON LETTER.

Fullerton then referred to Moulton's first statement before the Committee, the short one, and asked Mr. Beecher if it was read to him. He replied in the affirmative, and said he made no objection to it.

The statement was then read, and the examination was resumed.

Q.—What is your best judgment, whether that is the paper that was read to you on the 13th of July, 1874? A.—I do not recall a good deal of it.

Q.—What is your best judgment? A.—My best judgment is that part of that paper was read to me, possibly the whole, but I do not recall the whole.

Q.—Well, when that paper, or whatever paper it was, was read to you, how long had the Bacon letter been published? A.—I do not now remember, sir.

Q.—Do you recollect the date of the publication of the Bacon letter? A.—No, sir; I don't recall it.

Q.—Well, it was long prior to this, wasn't it? A.—Well, that I could not say.

Q.—Well, it was prior to any statement before the Committee, wasn't it? A.—Yes, sir; of course it was prior to that; but I cannot give dates without refreshing my memory.

Q.—You read the Bacon letter, didn't you? A.—I did not.

Q.—Anybody read it to you? A.—I heard a statement of its contents.

Q.—You knew that it quoted a part of this letter of Jan. 1, did you not? A.—I was told it did.

Q.—Were you told the form in which it was copied? A.—I was told that there was

AN EXTRACT FROM THAT MEMORANDUM

of Moulton's in it.

Q.—Did you have a statement of the contents of the Bacon letter in writing? A.—The drift or substance of it. I didn't have it in writing.

Fullerton—Oh, I thought you did. Well, did you learn in what form this letter of Jan. 1 was quoted in the Bacon letter? A.—Only that there was a portion of it.

Q.—Yes. Did you learn the form of the portion? A.—Not by reading it, sir.

Q.—Did you learn the form of the portion of it? A.—I did not, sir.

Q.—Very well. You knew what reference was made, did you not, in this first statement of Moulton in this expression: "I hold to-night, as I have held hitherto, the opinion that Mr. Beecher should frankly state that

HE HAD COMMITTED AN OFFENSE AGAINST MR. TILTON

for which it was necessary to apologize; for which he did apologize," in the language of the letter, part of which has been quoted? A.—I don't recollect to have heard that sentence, sir.

Q.—Don't recollect whether it was read to you or not? A.—I don't recollect it, sir.

Witness stated that he first heard of this letter of Jan. 1, 1871, from Tracy, in December, 1872. Afterwards he heard the substance of it stated by Mr. Kinsella, when he called on him June 2, 1874.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, tax your recollection, because it is important. If you have omitted to state any information you may have derived in regard to this letter or memorandum, whatever it may be called, at any time within the limits inquired of, I want you now to state it. A.—I don't recall it, sir, except the

STATEMENT MADE TO ME BY TRACY.

Q.—That you had given us? A.—Yes, sir; that is the most distinct that I recollect, and then I should say the next was perhaps Mr. Claflin.

Q.—Well, he inquired? A.—He inquired. The next was my brother, Dr. Edward Beecher. He inquired.

Q.—Well, you have omitted that? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—He only inquired? A.—I saw him, and I remember it; he inquired.

Q.—He gave you no information, though? A.—No; same as Mr. Claflin.

Q.—Yes? A.—Then that which I have mentioned to you of 1873. These inquiries of Mr. Claflin, I think, came after 1870, but I won't be certain about that. I think the next, after the publication of the Bacon letter. I learned from John Russell Young, of the New York *Herald*.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was some time in the summer of 1874—probably July,—but I won't be positive.

Q.—Did you learn then its contents? A.—I did not.

Q.—Didn't you see a copy of it then? A.—I did not.

Q.—Well, had you never, up to that time, learned its contents? A.—I had learned from Tracy what was the drift of it.

Q.—The drift of it, but not its contents? A.—Not——

Q.—Only the substance? A.—Not in detail.

Q.—Not in detail? A.—No.

Q.—What did Tracy say to you in regard to it? A.—He spoke to me of that letter, and I told him that——

Beach—No, not what you told him.

Fullerton—What did Tracy say to you? A.—I cannot recall the language.

Q.—Did he profess to repeat it in the language in which it was written? A.—I do not know that he did repeat it in so many words. I know that he made such statement, that I got

QUITE AN IDEA OF WHAT IT WAS.

Q.—Did he tell you it purported to be a letter or a memorandum? A.—I don't recall that, sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, if, up to that time, June 1, 1873, you had no information in regard to that letter other than what you have told us, then will you please to account for the language of the letter you wrote on that day to Moulton, which was as follows:

"SUNDAY MORNING, June 1, 1873.—MY DEAR FRANK: The whole earth is tranquil and heaven is serene, as befits one who has about finished his world life. I could do nothing on Saturday. My head was confused, but a good sleep made it like a crystal. I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, filled with abrupt charges and rendering me liable at any hour or day to be obliged to stultify all devices by which we have saved ourselves. It is only fair that he should know that the publication of the card which he proposes would leave him far worse off than before. The agreement was made after my letter through you was written." Then did you know that it was in the form of a letter and written through Moulton? A.—Why it is very simple, sir. The thing was called a letter. It might have been called a paper, anything, but I had already had my interview with Tracy, in December, 1872, and that letter was written on Sunday, June 1, 1873.

Q.—But you have told us that Tracy did not give you a copy of it or state its form? A.—He did not state its form, but he stated

ITS SUBSTANCE AND INTENTS.

Q.—Did he state to you that it was in the form of a letter written through Moulton? A.—I do not recall the designation which he gave to the paper, but

THE DRIFT AND CONTENTS OF THE PAPER

he spoke of and somewhat analyzed.

Q.—I am not talking about the drift or contents. I am asking you this question in the light of the information which you say you had got of that letter up to June 1, 1873. How did you come to write as follows: "The agreement was made after my letter through you was written"? A.—Very obviously I gave the first. I did not sit down and make an accurate title to it. I took the title that happened to come to my mind.

Q.—You say to-day that it was not your letter? How did you come to think on the 1st of June, 1873, that it was your letter? A.—It was spoken of to me as such by Tracy.

Q.—I asked you but a moment ago whether Tracy informed you that it was in the form of a letter, and you told me he did not. A.—I said Tracy informed me of it as a communication from me through Moulton to Tilton.

Q.—When did you say that, pray? A.—I say it now, if I didn't say it before.

Q.—Didn't you say a moment ago that Tracy gave you such information? A.—I said to you that Tracy spoke of the document without quoting it, and that he gave me quite an analysis of it, and I added that he stated it as a document which did come from me to Tilton.

Q.—Didn't I put the direct question to you in so many words: "Did Mr. Tracy tell you that it was in the form of a letter written through Moulton," and did you not tell me, "No, he did not"? A.—I still say——

Fullerton—No, no. Not what you still say, it is what you did say. A.—I don't know, sir. I cannot tell about that.

Q.—Well, do you now say that you remember that Tracy told you it was in the form of a letter written through Moulton? A.—I cannot say that he used those words.

Q.—Did he say anything that conveyed to you the idea that it was a letter written by you through Moulton? A.—He conveyed to me——

Fullerton—Answer my question. Did he convey that to you?

The witness—Excuse me.

Fullerton—I have——

The witness—Will you repeat the question, or have it read?

Fullerton—I will have it read.

The stenographer read the question as follows: "Did he say anything that conveyed to you the idea that it was a letter written by you through Moulton?"

The witness—You wish me to answer that?

Fullerton—You asked that to be read with a view of answering it.

Witness—Yes, Mr. Tracy spoke of the document.

Fullerton (to stenographer)—Read the question again, please.

The stenographer read the question as follows: "Did he say anything that conveyed to you the idea that it was a letter written by you through Moulton?"

Witness—He said to me——

Fullerton—No. Did you get an idea from what Tracy told you that this paper was in the form of a letter written by you through Moulton? A.—I got the idea?

Q.—Did you get that idea? A.—No, sir.

Fullerton—Very well, that is an answer to my question.

Q.—Then, Mr. Beecher, where did you get the information from that enabled you to say as you did in the letter of June 1, 1873, "The agreement was made after my letter through you was written"? A.—I don't hold that that was the accurate language.

Fullerton—One moment, I ask you a question.

Beach (to witness)—You mean to disclaim that language? A.—No, I don't mean to disclaim that language. I mean to disclaim an idea that I

HAVE NOT BEEN ALLOWED TO TELL.

Fullerton—I ask you where you got the information which enabled you to say that? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—I ask you this question, whether it was not from a recollection of the fact that you did write that letter through Moulton? A.—No, sir, it was not.

Q.—Tell me where you got the information that enabled you to say that? A.—I cannot tell you.

Fullerton—Very well.

Beach—Leave it there.

Fullerton—We have got that.

Q.—When was it you

SAW JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG

in regard to that paper? A.—In the summer of 1874, at my house.

Q.—Did you not tell John Russell Young in substance that you didn't wish a copy of that paper, or

THAT YOU DIDN'T WISH TO SEE IT,

or that you didn't wish to learn its contents. You wanted to have it said upon the trial of the case that you had never seen it till it was produced in Court? A.—I don't recollect saying any such words to him.

Q.—Did you say to him in substance? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Will you say you did not say it? A.—I say according to the best of my recollection I did not.

Q.—Did he not profess to have with him what purported to be a copy of that letter? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he tell you that he had seen a copy of it or the letter itself? A.—He told me that he had seen an original document.

Q.—Of yours? A.—Of mine,—that is, signed as an original document represented to be mine.

Q.—Did he tell you he had examined your signature to that document to see whether it was genuine? A.—He did.

Q.—And did you understand him as referring to the letter of Jan. 1, 1871? A.—I did.

Q.—Did he tell you where he had seen it? A.—He did not.

DID NOT DENY THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE NOTE.

Q.—Did you then deny its authenticity. A.—I did not.

Beach (to Fullerton)—Or disclaim it in any form.

Fullerton—In any of the conversations you had——

Beach—With Mr. Young.

Fullerton—Either with Mr. Young, or with your brother, or with Mr. Claflin?

Beach—With Mr. Young.

Fullerton—Did you disclaim the authenticity of that letter? A.—I don't remember. I did not to Mr. Young.

Q.—You are sure of that? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you say that in substance to Young, without reference to the trial? A.—I had no conversation with him about the trial.

Q.—Did you say that you didn't want to know the contents of the paper at all—wanted to be in a position to say you didn't see it? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—Nothing of that kind that I can recall.

Fullerton—Now, Mr. Beecher, I call your attention to this first statement of yours, dated July 15, 1874.

[To Judge Neilson]—If Your Honor please, that is a long document, and it will occupy more time than we have left.

The Court adjourned.

## THE COURTS.

### THE STATE INSURANCE CASE.

OPENING ARGUMENTS.

WHEATON, April 14.—Some time ago Lord, Smith & Co., of Chicago, brought suit against the officers and agents of the late State Insurance Company, in Cook County, to recover $2,500, the amount of a policy held in said Company by them at the time of the great fire of 1871. They charge that they were, by false representations on the part of one of the officers of the Company as to its financial condition immediately after the fire, induced to sell their claim to some unknown party for 10 cents on the dollar. A change of venue was taken from Cook County to Du Page, and the case came up to-day before Judge Cody, at this place.

The officers of the Company against whom the suit is pending are: H. A. Hurlbut, President; George Smith, Treasurer; C. M. Smith, Vice-President; G. W. McMullen, General Agent; James Van Inwagen, Secretary; and William H. Park, Director. The plaintiffs are represented by Cooper, Garnett & Packard, and the defendants by the Hon. Leonard Swett, all of Chicago.

THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Cooper, of the counsel for the plaintiffs, opened the case this morning at 11 o'clock with a three-hours' speech. He reviewed the history of the State Insurance Company and its connection with the National Loan and Trust Company, and charged upon the officers of the former, who were also the officers of the latter, that they, immediately after the fire, entered into a conspiracy to defraud policy-holders, at the time knowing that the Company was solvent. He said that the Secretary of the Company had induced his clients to take 10 per cent of their claims and surrender their policies, and that the same had been practiced upon other policy-holders. The entire liabilities of the Company after the fire were about $[illegible]50,000, while it had on hand in cash and bonds $4[illegible],00[illegible]. There was also outstanding about $[illegible],000 of stock on which only 20 per cent had been paid in. The public did not know of these facts, but the officers of the Company did, and with this knowledge the Secretary represented to his clients and others that 10 per cent was all that could be paid, and if a Receiver was appointed the percentage would be even less. They represented also that the liabilities were $4,000,000, and that the assets were only about $160,000, and that all stock had been surrendered before the fire, and new paid-up stock issued. He claimed that, to make the latter representation appear true, the books had been mutilated, and up to Nov. 16, 1871, the Company had bought up $261,000 of claims, paying 10 per cent for most of them, but to Field, Leiter & Co., 25 per cent; to R. B. Mason, 30 per cent; and to George H. Rozet, 50 per cent. The name of the purchaser was left blank in the assignment, but was afterward filled out by the defendants with the name of J. Bradner Smith, to whom due-bills were issued. The due-bills were then sold to the National Loan and Trust Company for 15 cents on the dollar, the bank at the time having enough of the Insurance Company's funds in its vaults to pay 40 per cent of the losses. The bank charged the due-bills up against the Insurance Company at their face value, realizing a profit thereby of $2[illegible],000, which was entered to the credit of the conspirators. The Company continued to buy up its own paper at its own prices up to July, 1872, when it had in its possession four-fifths of its entire liabilities.

The proceedings in bankruptcy were claimed to be a part of the conspiracy, and that Hurlbut swore falsely as to the assets and liabilities at that time in order to deceive such policy-holders as retained their claims; and that N. C. Perkins was elected Assignee by the votes of the conspirators, and was privy to the fraud, and pressed the settlement of the other claims at 15 cents on the dollar. He said the question was now pending before Judge Drummond whether the National Loan and Trust Company could prove up the claims against the estate of the State Insurance Company for the due-bills held ($261,000), and whether George C. Smith could be held accountable for the cash which the Insurance Company had on hand at the time of the fire.

THE DEFENSE.

The Hon. Leonard Swett replied for the defendants in a speech of an hour and a half. He denied that there had been any conspiracy to defraud the creditors by the officers of the Company, or that they had profited by the purchase of claims against it. Months in advance of the fire the Company had reinsured its risks in the Teutonia, of Cleveland, with a view to starting anew, and on the paid-up capital of $400,000. Up to the time of the fire the reorganized Company had taken risks to the amount of $1,200,000. The loss by the fire was reckoned at the time to be about $500,000 on the new risks, while the Teutonia, where the old risks had been reinsured, was estimated to have $4,500,000. To all appearances both Companies were insolvent, while the Teutonia had positively failed. Under these circumstances J. Bradner Smith bought up claims against the State Company at from 10 to 12 per cent, representing through its agents that the policies were not worth more than that amount. The policies were subsequently sold to the National Loan and Trust Company, and they were used as a set-off against the debt of the bank to the State Insurance Company, which course had been advised by an attorney. The Insurance Company was subsequently put into bankruptcy, and, on account of a provision of the law, the set-off was not allowed. The representations made by the officers of the Company were made in good faith, they believing at the time that it would be liable for a large share of the Teutonia loss. It was found, however, after the claims had been bought, that the Teutonia Company had taken up privately the State policies and issued its own instead, which made the losses of the State only $[illegible]06,000. The money deposited with the National Loan and Trust Company, he claimed, was invested at the time of the fire, the most of which had been reduced to ashes, and was then and now beyond the reach of the defendants. He closed by directing the attention of the jury to the fact that nearly all the defendants were now practically bankrupt.

This is a test case, and, if the plaintiffs succeed, those who sold their claims similarly will bring similar suits to the amount of over $500,000.

The case is likely to last several weeks. The testimony will commence this morning, Dr. Smith, of the firm of Lord, Smith & Co., being the first witness.

## ELSEWHERE.

A $100,000 SUIT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 14.—An important suit was filed to-day in the Circuit Court, involving the title to the land upon which the thriving town of Edinburg, Johnston County, is situated. It is filed by Marsh A. Cowan, Mary E. Vaughan, and Jane W. Sylvester, heirs of Thomas Weaver, who died in 1847, against John W. Holland, claiming that they are the legitimate owners of the property, and it is further alleged that in 1847, at which time these heirs were not of age, the defendant took the title-deed papers, etc., to such land, and wrongfully withheld them from plaintiffs. As Edinburg is a large country town, the $100,000 asked for seems a low figure.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WITH POLITICAL ANIMUS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, April 14.—To-day, Maj. Gordon notified the City Clerk and Treasurer of the pendency of an injunction prohibiting the first from issuing or the second from paying orders authorized by the Street Superintendent, for street labor, the initiatory papers of which injunction were filed this afternoon. The prosecution, which is represented by the legal firms of Gordon, Browne & Lamb and Harrison, Hines & Miller, will take the ground that the Street Commissioner is the only authorized officer of the city to superintend such work; that the Street Supervisors can be only mere assistants to him, and that, in case of the abrogation of his office under the charter, his duties would devolve upon the City Marshal and not upon the Supervisors. The heavy importation of street-laborers to vote at the coming city election is the cause of this move.

A PENNSYLVANIAN OPINION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 14.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County to-day, Judge Pearson filed an opinion declaring unconstitutional the act of April, 1874, imposing a tax of 3 cents per ton on franchises of corporations mining and selling coal in this State. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

## A MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, O., April 14.—It is the fashion now in this city to give to the public. Probasco gave the great fountain; Sinton gave $50,000 to the Bethel; Groesbeck gave $50,000 for park music, and now Mrs. Thomas Emery, a widow, proposes to give $100,000 for the erection of a suitable building and hall for the Young Men's Christian Association, which shall contain a magnificent tablet to her memory.

## THE LA SALLE (ILL.) STREET-CARS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LASALLE, Ill., April 14.—It was a month yesterday since the LaSalle and Peru street-cars commenced running, during which time the average daily receipts for fare have been $2[illegible].60. At that rate they will pay a dividend of 10 per cent per annum on the capital stock.

## AGRICULTURAL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., April 14.—Farmers hereabouts are busily engaged getting in their small grain. What little winter wheat there is hereabouts looks finely.

## FOREIGN.

### Bismarck Speaks in the Prussian Diet, Declaring His Hostility to Popery.

### Watch Instituted on the Dutch Frontier to Prevent the Fruition of Priestly Plots.

### The Pope's Encyclical to the Catholics of Switzerland.

### Prince Napoleon Desirous of Representing Corsica at Versailles.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK SPEAKS.

BERLIN, April 14.—In the Upper House of the Prussian Diet to-day the bill withdrawing State grants from the Roman Catholic clergy was under debate. Prince Bismarck made a speech, in which he declared that, since the Vatican Council, Catholic Bishops were merely Pope's prefects. He said he was not an enemy of the Catholic Church. He warred only against the Papacy, which had adopted the principle of the extermination of heretics, and which was in enmity with the Gospel as well as with the Prussian State.

MORE CAVALRY.

Agents of the French Government have made contracts in Bohemia for 10,000 horses to be delivered next June.

TRANQUILIZING ASSURANCES.

BERLIN, April 14.—Government journals give tranquilizing assurances in regard to the relations of Prussia with foreign powers.

PLOTS OF PRIESTS.

PARIS, April 1.—The *Cologne Gazette* states that the German Government has established a most rigorous watch on the Dutch frontier in order to prevent the plots of the Catholic priests who have taken refuge in Holland.

THE ROMAN CHURCH.

SWITZERLAND AND THE POPE.

PARIS, March 31.—The Ultramontanist organs of this evening give the text of the Encyclical addressed by the Pope to the Bishops and Catholics of Switzerland. The following passages are extracts from it:

"The snares and serious and prolonged efforts of these new heretics who call themselves Old Catholics increase every day more and more in Switzerland to deceive the faithful and to take from them the faith of our ancestors. We know, venerable brothers, and we deplore in the bitterness of our heart, that these schismatics and heretics, profiting by the schismatic laws, which keep the liberty of Catholics publicly oppressed in the Diocese of Bale, and in other parts of the country perform, under the protection of the civil authority, the ministry of their condemned sect, cause the parishes and churches to be violently occupied by their apostate priests, and spare neither fraud nor artifice to miserably inveigle the children of the Catholic Church in their schism. But as deceit and theft have always been the attributes of heresy and schism, these sons of darkness should be ranked with those of whom the Prophet said, 'Woe to the disobedient sons, who put their trust in the darkness of Egypt. You have rejected the word and put your trust in calumny and tumult.'"

Further on the Pope says:

"We recommend you urgently to keep yourselves always strictly attached to your legitimate pastors who have received a legitimate mission from the Apostolical See, and who watch over your souls, for which they will have to account to God."

FRANCE.

BOYTON AND HIS LIFE-PRESERVER.

LONDON, April 14.—Twenty thousand persons yesterday witnessed experiments by Boyton with his life-preserving apparatus in Boulogne harbor.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

PARIS, April 1.—Prince Napoleon has announced himself as a candidate at the general election for Corsica. He says he is free "from personal sympathies, and that he will support men capable of rendering services to the country, and who would, like him, continue to maintain the rights of the people and the independence of Corsica." Prince Napoleon is vigorously attacked for this address by M. Paul de Cassagnac in the *Pays*.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

A meeting has been held under the Presidency of M. Michel Chevalier to discuss the question of founding International Chambers of Commerce. After a lengthy discussion, the title of "Society for the Defense of International Interests of Commerce and Industry" was chosen for the new Union, and a Commission, consisting of MM. Michel Chevalier, Wolowski, Warnier, Legrand, Murray, Person, Butenval, Clapier, Dietz, Monnin, Flotard, and Leroy Beaulieu, was appointed to draw up a complete programme of action, which will be presented at the next meeting.

SPAIN.

A CARLIST RAID.

HENDAYE, April 14.—The Carlists have surprised Fort Aspe, near Santander, and carried of 200 prisoners and four guns.

THE CIVIL WAR.

SAN SEBASTIAN, March 31.—The Carlists at Renteria, Oyarzun, and around Bilbao have hoisted a flag of truce and are fraternizing with the Royal troops. They do not join them, however, because they are in fear of reprisals being taken against their families.

A levy of all the widowers and married men has been ordered in the Alava and Aezcoa Valleys. Two Colonels have followed the example of Cabrera.

According to official returns, the Carlists in the North of Spain number 42 battalions, composed of 25,673 men. The cavalry possesses scarcely 1,000 horses.

TURKEY.

RUMORS OF HORRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

VIENNA, April 14.—It is reported that the Turks have murdered 270 Christians in Roumania and Bulgaria during the last three months, and that the names of the victims have been communicated to foreign representatives in Constantinople.

THE WAR-CLOUD.

A QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE AGAINST GERMANY.

*Dispatch to the New York Herald.*

PARIS, April 12.—War is again threatened—war involving Russia, Austria, Italy, Germany, and France. Prince Bismarck is the promoter of this war, and the Papacy is the pretext. Many signs indicate that the illustrious Chancellor's intellect, long the wonder and admiration of the world, has become enfeebled, and that, in his fractiousness, he is ever seeking battle with the gigantic shadows of a sick brain.

THE CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE.

The aggressive attitude of Prussia was doubtless the real, though not the ostensible, cause of the late conference at Venice. There is also a strong belief that Russia, alarmed for the safety of her Baltic provinces, will look with favor upon the project of a new quadruple alliance, including France, against Prussia. Such a plan, if formed, will prove as powerless for the purpose of aggression as was the confederation against the stubbornness of Frederick the Great, which broke like angry waves against the rocky coast.

THE WAR POWER OF GERMANY.

Germany could crumple the armies of France, still unorganized, as she did at Forbach and Gravelotte; could humble the pride of Austria as on the day when her victorious cymbals were heard at the gates of Vienna; while the Italians have been unable for many centuries to send to the battle-field soldiers to match the Northmen. If France, Austria, and Italy should, together, attack Prussia, their troops would fall like corn before the sickle. They would be outmaneuvred, outengineered, and blown to the winds by the Prussian artillery.

RUSSIA IS AN ELEMENT OF THE COMBINATION.

Russia is invincible for purposes of defense, but has never succeeded in putting a firm grip on Germany as an invader. Her only General, Todleben, is of German origin, like all her other Generals and Government officials. The Imperial family is of German race and closely allied with Prussia. The principal financiers of the Empire are Germans. Her purse-strings are held abroad. She has a miserable transportation and commissariat system. While unconquerable at home, she is insignificant abroad, save for the terror of the undisciplined Asiatics.

Whatsoever panic-stricken journalists may imagine, the Czar will never join cordially any attack against the only upstanding autocracy resembling and excusing his own.

BISMARCK'S VAIN IDEA.

It is quite possible that Bismarck and other Prussian statesmen, secure in their own limits, may fancy they have the ability to deal in high-handed style with the rest of Europe, and so insist that other States shall conform to their policy against the Roman Catholics on pain of punishment; but surely this extravagant notion is unsupported by the true facts, and little Belgium is only selected to try other than warlike tactics.

It seems an injudicious choice, though made with a noticeable appearance of caution, and exhibiting its imprudence the more glaringly that it was done boldly, without communicating with the Powers guaranteeing Belgian independence.

IS ENGLAND A GREAT EUROPEAN POWER?

But the attack on Belgium is perhaps only a measure to array England against Germany. England would never join a league hostile to Prussia for the purpose of serving other countries, even Denmark, because a German alliance is necessary to protect Constantinople and British India from Russian encroachment.

Great Britain, however, is bound to fight for Belgium,—bound by treaty; and the national sentiment of the whole people would render war inevitable if the provocation were given.

THE LESSON OF THE PAST TO GERMANY.

But the Germans, though angry with France and ready to fight again if necessary, are unwilling to renew invasion without provocation. Germany gained nothing in the war but discontented provinces, while France is to-day more prosperous and richer than Germany.

Again, Bismarck, in alienating the German Catholics, holds a similar position to that held by Napoleon in 1870 with regard to hostile parties, and this necessitates the keeping of a large army at home even while fighting abroad.

A MAN AS WELL AS MONARCH.

Finally the Emperor William is kind-hearted and humane. He is unwilling to sully the close of a glorious reign by wanton bloodshed, and, perchance, defeat.

All desire to rest on their laurels.

The German heir-apparent is a phlegmatic, tranquil gentleman, with small taste for soldiering.

The Orleans Princes, so stupidly imported into this business, are sober, elderly gentlemen.

The Austrian Emperor, already so unfortunate in the battle-field, can hardly desire to risk new disasters.

The Russian Emperor dislikes fighting, and is in indifferent health.

THE RAINBOW OF HOPE.

All the circumstances, taken into fair consideration, give tolerable force to the conclusion that the war-clouds, black to-day and menacing Europe, will pass away without bursting into battle and storm.

## POLITICAL.

HYDE PARK, ILL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

HYDE PARK, April 14.—The regular Nominating Committee of Hyde Park met this afternoon to nominate candidates for village officers. The following named were nominated: For Clerk, J. T. Scovil; Trustees, H. B. Bogue, J. H. Gray, J. R. Hoxie, A. R. Powell, J. B. Bensley, and G. G. Custer. The delegation from the Second District protested against the action of the Committee in its method of making nominations, and the split is likely to result in placing an independent ticket in the field.

QUINCY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

QUINCY, Ill., April 14.—The municipal contest in this city waxes warm. The respectable portion of the Democrats have repudiated what is known as the ring ticket, and declared their purpose to support the Republican ticket as the means of breaking up the corrupt and contemptible ring that now governs the city.

MICHIGAN RETURNS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LANSING, April 14.—The official county canvass in Ionia County gives Graves 5,058 majority; Marston, 3,164; Cutcheon, 3,167. Barry County—Graves, 4,146; Marston, 785; Walker, 775; Cutcheon, 728; Hoyt, for Circuit Judge, 359.

SPRINGFIELD.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, April 14.—The Democratic majority in this city is reduced to 115 for the Mayor, and the City Clerk, a Republican, was elected by 330 majority. The victory was not such as to encourage the Democracy much, as they expected to carry the city by 1,000 majority.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 14.—The Republican State Central Committee was in session here this afternoon. The proceedings were private. It is understood that it has been decided to hold a convention at Sacramento June 20.

## FIRES.

AT GALESBURG, ILL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GALESBURG, Ill., April 14.—The dwelling-house belonging to Mrs. Ira Strong was partially consumed by fire this evening. The fire was undoubtedly caused by an incendiary, as no fire had been built during the day. Loss probably $800. Thought not to be insured.

AT TOLEDO, O.

TOLEDO, O., April 14.—The building occupied by the *Democrat and Herald* newspaper, and Shaw, Kendall & Co., steam and gas fitters, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $7,000; fully insured.

AT SPARTA, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—Wagoner's brewery, at Sparta, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $60,000; insured in the Hartford and Ætna.

## FINANCIAL.

A SOUTH BEND FAILURE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 14.—Smith & Holloway, heavy dealers in books, stationery, notions, and wall paper, made an assignment to-day, with liabilities at about $10,000. The assets are alleged to be about two-thirds of that amount. A meeting of creditors is called for the 27th inst., with a view to making arrangements for resuming business.

A NEW BANK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DES MOINES, Ia., April 14.—The owners of the First National Bank of Geneseo, Ill., are in this city negotiating for the establishment of a new private bank in the building occupied by B. F. Allen. They propose to bring large capital and do a legitimate business, keeping out of all speculation.

## CASUALTIES.

BODY RECOVERED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LANSING, Mich., April 14.—The body of Charles Prouty, one of the young men drowned at Lyons Monday, the 5th inst., by venturing too near a dam from below, was found yesterday afternoon half a mile below. The body of Daniel Cortright has not been found.

DROWNED.

NORFOLK, Va., April 14.—During the heavy squall last night eight negro men from Gloucester County were drowned by an oyster-boat capsizing.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 14.—The body of John Schad, a German who has been missing two weeks, was found in the Wabash River near this city this evening. The cause of his death is a mystery.

## OBITUARY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 14.—Mrs. Hogg, wife of William Hogg, of this city, and a lady well known in Illinois as being identified with many reform movements, died to-day. Mrs. John Taverner, for many years a resident of Bloomington, died to-day.

*Correspondence St. Louis Globe.*

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 10.—On the morning of the 8th of April, at 5 o'clock, it was announced on the streets of Selma that Col. George W. Gayle was dead.

George W. Gayle was a man of more than ordinary talent. Admitted to the Bar at Cahaba, then the county-seat of Dallas County, Alabama, in 1831, soon he ranked at the front of his profession. For the last twenty years he has been on the down grade, caused by dissipation. He was very eccentric, and was always playing pranks. In 1864 he had inserted in the Cahaba *Gazette* $1,000,000 reward for the assassination of President Lincoln. He was not worth as many cents. This reward was not over Gayle's signature. But few months passed after this before the world was wrapped by electric flashes of the terrible deed having been done. Soon the war closed. The editors of the Cahaba *Gazette* were arrested because of the reward offered in their columns. In the examination Gayle was found to be the man who offered the reward. Gale was arrested, and confined about one year in Fortress Monroe. He was, however, mainly through the intercession of his wife, by President Johnson, released. During his confinement in Fortress Monroe he became partially paralyzed in his lower limbs, from which he never recovered.

His soul, with curses, left its tenement of clay in the City of Selma, as above stated, aged 65.

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—The centennial celebration of the organization of the Anti Slavery Society commenced this morning in Concert Hall. Vice-President Wilson called the Assembly to order, and in a short address stated the object of the meeting and the history of the Society. After prayer and singing by the Hutchinson Family, Dr. William Elder delivered an eloquent review of the career of the Society since its organization.

Fred Douglass followed in a speech, and Lucretia Mott was next presented by Vice-President Wilson, and was greeted warmly by the large audience. She delivered a brief address, in which she expressed the hope that the Society and nation at large would continue to work in behalf of the colored race in the direction of securing to them the benefits of education and protection.

The meeting adjourned to Bethel Church in the evening, at which time a large audience gathered, Bishop Campbell presided. Addresses were delivered by the Vice-President, Henry F. Wilson, and others.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

HAVRE, April 14.—The steamship Amerique, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Arrived, the steamship Schiller, from Hamburg.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Arrived, the steamer Russia, from Liverpool.

MOVILLE, April 14.—The steamer Prussian, from Portland, has arrived.

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—For the lake region, generally cloudy weather, slight rain in Michigan and Wisconsin, with southwest to northwest winds, rising temperature, and falling barometer during the day, followed by cooler weather and rising barometer in the Upper Lake region.

BOSTON, April 14.—Ten inches of snow fell here yesterday, and 15 at Fall River. All trains from the South and West delayed.

## WISCONSIN GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., April 14.—Gov. Taylor has reappointed Dr. J. B. Whiting and appointed Anson Rogers Trustees of the Institute for the Blind at Janesville, the latter in place of Rexford. Both appointments will be very distasteful at Janesville, and among the special friends of the institution there were strong protests against and pressure for the appointment.

## APACHE OUTRAGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Advices from San Diego report Apache outrages in Sonora. Three men and a boy, with a pack train, were attacked March 18. The men were killed and the boy escaped. The train was recovered by the troops. A mail coach was attacked on the 15th, and the mail rider killed.

## LABOR AND CAPITAL.

### Proceedings of the Labor Congress at Indianapolis.

### Less Work and More Paper Money Demanded for Workingmen.

### The Pittsburg Puddlers to Resume Work Immediately.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 14.—The Industrial Congress, at its morning session, adopted a declaration of principles. The objects and demands of the organization are set forth as follows: First, to extend its working area, make knowledge a standpoint for action, whatever that may mean, and to make industrial, moral, and social worth, not wealth, the standard of individual and national greatness; second, to secure to the toilers a just share of the wealth they create, more of the leisure that belongs to them, more social advantages, and more privileges, benefits, and emoluments; third, demanding from the State (National Government) the establishment of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, so that the true educational, moral, and financial condition of the laboring men may be better understood; fourth, the establishment of co-operative institutions, productive and distributive; fifth, the reservation of public lands for settlers,—not another acre for railroads or speculators; sixth, the abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally on capital and labor, the removal of unjust technicalities, delays, and discriminations in the administration of justice, and the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing, or building; seventh, the enactment of laws to compel chartered corporations to pay their employes at least once every month in full; eighth, the enactment of a law giving mechanics and other laborers a first lien on their work, also preventing stays of execution in case of judgment; ninth, the abolishment of the contract system on national, State, and municipal work; tenth, a system of public markets, which shall do away with middlemen and speculators in the productions of farmers and mechanics; eleventh, a cheap form of transportation, to facilitate exchange of commodities; twelfth, the substitution of arbitration for strikes whenever and wherever employes and employers are willing to meet on equal grounds; thirteenth, the prohibition of the importation of all servile races, and the discontinuation of all subsidies granted to national vessels bringing them to our shores; fourteenth, to advance the standard of American mechanics by the enactment and enforcement of equitable apprentice laws; fifteenth to abolish the system of contracting the labor of convicts in our prisons and reformatory institutions; sixteenth, to secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work; seventeenth, the reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day, so that laborers may have more time for social enjoyment and intellectual improvement, and be able to reap the advantages conferred by the labor-saving machinery which their brains have created; eighteenth, the assessment and collection of moneys required to prosecute wars, from the wealth of the nation, under the principle that if the Government has the right to draft the poor man's body, it has equal rights to appropriate the rich man's speculations, this with a view to prevent the future creation of such a debt as was entailed by the war of the rebellion; nineteenth, to prevent by lawful means the invoking the aid of the military whenever and wherever the toiling masses refuse to submit to the arbitrary and unjust demands of aggregated wealth and whereby men enlisted as the nation's defenders become the nation's oppressors; twentieth, the establishment by the Government of a just standard of distribution between capital and labor by providing a purely national circulating medium, based upon the faith and resources of the nation, issued directly to the people without the intervention of any system of banking-corporations, which money shall be a legal-tender in the payment of all debts, public or private, and interchangeable at the option of the holder for registered Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 3.65 per cent, subject to further legislation of Congress.

The Committee on the President's Address submitted a resolution, of which the following is an extract, embracing all of interest that it contained: "The subject of conspiracy statutes, intimidation acts, civil suits, bills, &c., is one at this time of serious importance. Many persistent efforts are now being made in several of the States to effect such laws with a view to the ultimate total eradication of all forms of trade and labor unionism. The Committee on Legislation should, therefore, we think, report some plan by which the working people can unitedly and systematically proceed to defeat all such attempts."

The Committee on Constitution submitted a brief report, and then the Congress went into Committee of the Whole.

Sheldon, of Ohio, read an essay on a plan for the unification of all trades' organizations.

The Committee then rose and the Congress adjourned till afternoon.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Hours of Labor submitted a report, as follows: "Your Committee, after careful examination, reports that in the reduction of the hours of labor to eight hours per day is the only solution of the question of social enjoyment and intellectual improvement, and to enable the laborer to reap the benefit of the machinery which his brain has created. We recommend that this Congress appoint such a day as it in its wisdom may deem fit for the purpose of holding mass-meetings throughout the United States to assist in securing the establishment of the principle of the reduction of the hours of labor."

The Committee on Arbitration, etc., submitted a report, part of which was adopted, and the remainder referred back.

The Committee on Foreign Trades' Unions recommended the appointment of a committee to collect statistics for the next session of the Congress.

Mr. Cameron, of Illinois, by unanimous consent, offered a preamble and resolution in relation to the Pennsylvania coal strike. The preamble sets forth that, for three months, a large portion of the anthracite coal-mines have been locked out by a combination of six powerful corporations, because unwilling to submit to a reduction for which there was no justification; that the lockout was brought about by the fact that the employers, in their attempts to pauperize labor, borrowed vast amounts of British capital at heavy rates of interest; that the success of their schemes will be to reproduce in America the absenteeism which has heretofore cursed Ireland, and that this contest is of infinitely greater importance to working people generally than ordinary strikes.

The resolution is as follows:

*Resolved*, That the representatives of the industrial classes, in session assembled, hereby tender their heartfelt sympathies to the miners now locked out, and earnestly request all organized bodies of workingmen throughout the country to forward to the Treasurer of this Congress as generous financial assistance as their circumstances will permit, such funds to be applied to the relief of the victims of this foul conspiracy.

The Congress resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Constitution, which includes the consolidation of the various plans.

The Committee rose and reported proceedings to the Congress, the whole subject being referred to the Committee on Constitution, which was on motion increased to nine.

The Congress then adjourned.

This evening is given up to addresses by the leading spirits of the Congress. The addresses include one giving the history of the Pennsylvania lock-out by a delegate representing the Miners' Union.

GOOD NEWS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 14.—At last the extended lockout of iron-boilers is ended. The manufacturers held a long session on Monday last, which ended without taking definite action. The puddlers some time ago tendered a proposition to resume on a sliding scale—iron, 2½ cents; $5.50 per ton for boiling. This proposition was accepted by J. Painter & Sons, who have very extensive mills, and they started fifty-two furnaces this morning. Other firms signified their intention of also resuming, as they could not afford to stand idle longer, manufacturers claiming that the iron trade was leaving Pittsburg. This afternoon the Iron Association held another meeting and resolved to allow each member to do as he chooses in regard to resumption. This means that all the mills will fire up. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, Chess, Smyth & Co., Graff, Bennett & Co., Jones & Laughlins, Woods, Mills, Shoenberger, Moorhead & Co., and Zugs are rumored to-night as among those who are getting ready to start up within a few days. The resumption of these firms will start up over 700 furnaces, and place again in employment thousands of hands. The action of the Iron Association causes much rejoicing among the laboring classes, and the puddlers claim it as a glorious victory.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MINERS.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 14.—The miners of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Company are fully determined not to resume work unless their demand for an advance of 10 per cent is granted. There are 10,000 men of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Company alone who are idle, and several thousand more private operators who are awaiting the action of the Company and miners. No outrages of any kind have been committed, and there are no fears of any in this section at present, unless there should be an effort to vote upon a resumption, which would be prevented at all hazards. Business is badly prostrated throughout the valley on account of the long continued strike.

## THE MISSOURI RIVER.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SIOUX CITY, April 14.—Missouri River rising rapidly to-day; about 3½ feet since morning; channel running full of heavy ice. Weather clear and warm.

OMAHA, Neb., April 14.—Steamer Nellie Peck passed here, bound up, at noon to-day. The steamer Carroll expected in the morning. River fallen 28 inches in last twenty-four hours.

## IOWA'S NEW CAPITOL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DES MOINES, Ia., April 14.—Work on the new Capitol began to-day for the season. The basement has been thoroughly examined and no effect of the frost or cold weather is to be found. It is proposed to complete the first story above the ground this year. About 300 men will be employed. Most of the material is already on the ground.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Postage Prepaid at this Office.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, 1 year...... | $13.00 | Weekly, 1 year.... | $ 1.65 |
| Tri-Weekly....... | 6.50 | Five copies......... | 7.50 |
| Sunday Edition, double sheet...... | 3.00 | Ten copies......... | 14.00 |

Parts of a year at the same rate.

WANTED—One active agent in each town and village. Special arrangements made with such.

Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.



TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "Little Nell and the Marchioness."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety entertainment. "Beggars on Horseback."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Wallace Sisters Combination. "Minnie's Luck."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Mad. Janauschek. "Earl of Essex."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Kayne, Hall & Wambold's Minstrels.

FARWELL HALL—Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle. Allegory of "The Pilgrim's Progress" and the Blaney Quartette.

BRUNSWICK'S WAREROOMS—Nos. 47 and 49 State street. Billiard Tournament. Afternoon and evening.

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Exhibition of Paintings.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THOSE WHOSE GRINDERS HAVE CEASED because they are few: Go to Dr. McCHESNEY'S, corner Clark and Randolph-sts. One price, $8 a full set best gum teeth. Teeth extracted without pain. Satisfaction given or money refunded.


# The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, April 15, 1875.

The intended assassination of President GRANT by a crazy man is the purport of a sensational dispatch from Washington. The evident design of the lunatic, who had watched around the White-House with a loaded revolver concealed upon his person, was frustrated by his arrest and incarceration in an insane asylum.

The Louisiana Legislature met in extraordinary session yesterday. The day's events in the Lower House prove the meeting to have been extraordinary in more senses than that inferred in the Governor's call. The entire session, unlike former meetings of that body, was marked by a high degree of order and dignity on the part of the members, and an apparent appreciation of the grave and important business they are called upon to transact. Thus far but little, if any, opposition has been offered to the plan of arbitration, and if the press, report is to be taken as an indication of the feeling of the members, there appears to be a general desire to accept the WHEELER compromise proposition, and thus settle all the ugly questions that have disturbed the State in the years past. The contested seat cases were, by unanimous vote, referred to the Committee on Elections, and the belief is that their report will be in accordance with the peace compromise.

In the hands of the analytical FULLERTON Mr. BEECHER finds cross-examination anything but a flowery bed of ease. His shrewd antagonist yesterday took up the letters, and once more afforded an opportunity for explaining those remarkable documents. In reference to the retraction obtained from Mrs. TILTON, and its subsequent surrender to MOULTON, the evident object of the cross-examination was to direct attention to the fact that, while Mr. BEECHER took the precaution to secure the paper to use for his justification in case the charge should be used against him in the church, he afterward allowed the vitally important paper to pass out of his keeping into that of a man who, he admits, was not at that time more to him than a mere acquaintance; and this simply to bring TILTON to a better frame of mind. The letter of contrition was also the subject of some sharp questioning, the effect of which was to involve the witness in some curious complexities; and, take it all in all, Mr. BEECHER's explanation by piecemeal did not greatly facilitate a reasonable construction of the singular expressions employed in the letter. Mr. FULLERTON is worrying the defendant, but he cannot be said to have worsted him as yet.

The Industrial Congress now in session at Indianapolis has adopted a declaration of principles in which are contained some very excellent propositions, together with a repetition of many of the ill-advised and impracticable schemes which labor-reformers invariably bring forward whenever an opportunity presents itself. The substitution of arbitration for strikes whenever employers and employes are willing to meet on equal grounds is the plan proposed by the Congress for the adjustment of differences between labor and capital, and a most admirable and sensible plan it is. Having promulgated so wise a principle, it is unfortunate that the representatives of American workingmen should in the same breath commit themselves to the absurd scheme of "a circulating medium based upon the faith and resources of the nation." There are many curious instances of good and bad in the Indianapolis platform, which, among other things, demands for men and women equal pay for equal service, but again insists upon the abolishment of the system of contracts for convict labor, and also the prohibition of the importation of "the servile races." The eight-hour question is revived, with the recommendation that mass-meetings be held throughout the United States for the purpose of a combined effort in this direction.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday. Mess pork was active and 40c per brl higher, closing at $22.05 asked, cash, and $22.32½@22.35 seller June. Lard was in better demand and 15c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $15.45 cash, and $15.65 for June. Meats were in fair demand and firmer, at 7¾c for shoulders, 11⅝c for short ribs, and 11⅞c for short clears. Highwines were quiet and unchanged at $1.11 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was active and weak, but closed firmer at $1.01½ for April and $1.04½ for May. Corn was moderately active and 1c lower, closing strong at 80c for April, and 77½c for May. Oats were quiet and ½c lower, closing at 58¾c for April and 61⅜c for May. Rye was dull and easier at $1.04. Barley was in fair demand and firmer, closing at $1.10½@1.11 for April, and $1.07@1.08 for May. Hogs were quiet and easy for the grades below choice. Choice to extra heavy scarce and firm. Sales at $7.50@9.50. Cattle were in brisk demand, with sales at $3.50@7.10. Sheep were active and firmer; sales at $4.50@7.00.

The Syracuse *Journal* publishes a story about the TWEED case, which, if true, is important. It declares that the Court of Appeals has decided to release the convict, on the ground that the cumulative penalty inflicted upon him was illegal. The Judge who passed sentence had no power, under the New York statutes, it is claimed or quibbled, to condemn the great thief to a series of terms of imprisonment for different crimes of which he was found guilty. TWEED can therefore be held only for the first term of sentence, and so must soon be set free, according to this report. If this is trustworthy, it is probably the reason of the urgency recently shown in pressing the civil case against the notorious rascal to a trial. It is a curious commentary on Democratic civilization that TWEED, if he is released, can probably get himself elected to the New York Legislature forthwith as a Democratic martyr. His perfect knowledge of the way to work the political machine would make him a valuable investigator of the Erie Canal frauds.

Mr. JACOB REHM, silent partner of Mr. WACKER's in the real estate business, admits the partnership, but denies the relationship. He is not a brother-in-law. Mr. REHM also says that the "incumbrances" on the North Side tract sold to Mr. WACKER and himself consist of a park tax of $8,000 to $10,000 already assessed (?) and an expected special assessment of from $2,000 to $2,500 for paving the Clark street front, which may be levied this or next season. Mr. REHM says that he assumes and intends to pay the $10,000 to $12,000 over and above the payment of the $50,000 to the city; that this is all the property is worth (?) and all he thinks the city will be able to get (?). In the light of Mr. WEIL's offer, however, it will only be prudent for the Mayor and Comptroller to take pains to ascertain whether the city cannot get $60,000 over and above the apocryphal special assessments. As a matter of fact, these tax incumbrances are myths. No Park tax of $8,000, or any other amount, exists against that city lot; and, as to the street-paving assessment, it has never been made against the lot, and probably will not be while the city owns it. When it passes into private ownership the paving will be done for the purpose of increasing the value of the property. So any Park tax which it may hereafter pay will add to the present value of the block by improving and beautifying Lincoln Park, along the southwest front of which it extends for an eighth of a mile.

## SIR FRANCIS HINCKS AGAIN.

We had occasion to comment on a letter written by Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, of Canada, published in THE TRIBUNE of the 3d inst., in which that gentleman discussed a plan for specie resumption in the United States, and this morning we publish another communication from him on the same subject. To properly understand the letter of Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, it should be borne in mind that his plan for resuming specie payments was, that the National Bank notes and all other non-Governmental currency should be retired, and that the United States Government should fill the vacuum and issue a currency redeemable on demand in coin. Assuming that the whole volume of currency would aggregate $750,000,000, and that a fund of $250,000,000 in gold would be necessary to begin with, he thinks the Government could then redeem its notes on demand in coin, and that of course the currency, being equivalent to gold, specie payments would be in operation. The gold to be used or held for the redemption of these notes he suggests may be raised by the sale of Government bonds bearing 4 per cent interest. To this plan we objected because of its utter impracticability, generally and in detail. In the first place, there is no instance on record where any Government ever successfully maintained a paper currency of its own convertible into coin; that has never yet been done, and never will be for obvious reasons. The Government is not a bank, cannot exercise the functions of a bank, and ought never to attempt it. It cannot float a demand currency. The Government of the United States has no income or source of revenue, save taxes; it has no expenditures, save direct appropriations for the public service. When its expenditures, as in time of war, exceeds its current revenue, it issues to the creditor an interest-bearing note or bond payable at a future time. Honestly, it can have no demand obligations not payable out of the current revenue on demand; when it cannot pay these on demand it should give the the creditor an interest-bearing note. For the Government to take up a demand obligation with coin and reissue it, and to engage in this business to the extent of $380,000,000 with National Banks or $750,000,000 without them, is a business utterly foreign to the proper functions of Government. Wherever a Government has undertaken, in addition, to emit the paper again, it has not only failed disastrously, but has inflicted a direct injury upon the country.

Mr. HINCKS is mistaken when he says that the currency of the Bank of England is a Governmental currency. The Bank of England is a private corporation, just as our National Banks are; the Government exercises a control over the amount of its circulation, and stipulates how that circulation shall be redeemed and how it shall be secured. It is secured by a reserve of gold and Government securities. The Government deposits its surplus funds with the Bank, just as the United States do with the National Banks. In all essential particulars the notes of the National Banks of this country are as much the notes of the Government as are the notes of the Bank of England the notes of the British Government. When he says, therefore, that he desires the same system in the United States that prevails in England, his argument leads to the retirement of the whole Governmental currency, and the requirement that the National Banks should redeem their notes on demand in coin instead of in irredeemable greenbacks; then the currency of the United States, like that of England, being secured by national bonds and by a reserve of gold, would be on the same legal footing as the Bank of England notes. That is the precise plan we have proposed: That the Government would abandon the manufacture of currency, and leave to the banks, as in England, France, and Germany, the whole business of issuing notes, and of maintaining their character by prompt redemption in coin. The withdrawal of legal-tender notes would result in specie payments at the mere cost of the annual interest on the 4 per cent or 3.65 per cent bond given in exchange therefor.

Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, as we now understand him, proposes that the United States shall purchase with its coin notes all the bonds held by the National Banks and hold them as security for the redemption of the notes. When a demand is made for gold, then the Government shall sell its bonds in exchange for gold, and of course must sell at current rates. Having sold the bonds at par for gold (bearing 5½ per cent interest), it will have increased the bonded debt to that amount; but the difficulty again occurs, how are the notes thus redeemed to be got back into circulation save by the repurchase of the bonds? It cannot have both bonds and notes in circulation, and, as it cannot redeem the notes without the sale of bonds for coin, it cannot get the bonds back without giving the notes in exchange for them, which must be done at a premium. Now, with a bank the case is different. It owns the bonds; with its reserve of gold it meets all current demand for the redemption of its notes; the very gold drawn for notes is put back on deposit in the banks; the bank has no trouble in getting its notes back into circulation, because in its current business it lends the money to its customers. But with the Government there is a perpetual see-saw,—selling bonds to get gold to redeem the notes, and then buying back the bonds to get the notes again into circulation. Every such transaction must incur a loss, and, as every time the Government can be compelled to buy gold or buy bonds affords a profit to somebody, the operation will be repeated as often as practicable. Between the two blades of the shears the Government must be clipped heavily every time. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS thinks the notes could be got back into circulation just as the Bank of England does; but the Bank *lends* its notes as fast as received, just as any other bank can or would do, but the Government cannot lend its notes to the public and discount people's paper and do a banking business; therefore, it must fall back on the expedient of buying in its own bonds with the returned notes as fast as they are received, and, to obtain the coin with which to redeem them, it must sell bonds for whatever they will fetch in the market. And these shuttle-cock transactions will amount to hundreds of millions per annum.

Sir FRANCIS HINCKS' plan as now described by him has for its end a currency secured by Government securities, and exchangeable for coin on demand. This, he thinks, can best be done by the Government buying and selling its own bonds for gold to take up its notes and get them into circulation. He can give no precedents for such an operation, save such as have proven disastrous failures. That such a currency as he suggests is attainable is possible, but it must be a currency handled by banks, which, in addition to their own means, hold the balances of the whole people. To enable the banks to furnish such a currency, the Government must get out of the business, redeem or fund its legal tenders and suppress them, and leave to the trade and commerce of the country to settle down upon the basis of money having value, exchangeable on demand, and not mere irredeemable evidence of debt not even bearing interest.

The success of his scheme is quite doubtful at best, while the loss would be absolutely certain. In case of a financial panic in Europe and America, the Government, after enormous losses in the vain endeavor to redeem its notes by selling bonds at a discount for coin and repurchasing them at a premium for reissued notes, would be obliged to let its paper go to protest and close the doors of its redeeming agencies. And that would be the last of Sir FRANCIS HINCKS' rash and unstatesmanlike scheme of resumption.

## NEW EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

There are many evidences of an improved condition of the National Banks since the great panic of September, 1873, and of a corresponding increase in general prosperity, to be found in the comparative statement recently made by the Comptroller of the Currency of the condition of the National Banks just before the panic of 1873 and that of March 1, 1875. The banks themselves are in a much sounder condition now than they were at that time. There has been an increase of more than $5,000,000 of capital stock, and the increase of their aggregate surplus, including undivided profits, is $8,000,000. This increase has been accumulated, it must be remembered, notwithstanding the large amount of worthless bills receivable held by the banks after the panic, the great bulk of which may be fairly assumed to be wiped off the books, and charged up to profit and loss. The growth of commercial prosperity within the same time is best illustrated by the increase of individual deposits, which were $647,667,627 on March 1, and only $622,685,563 before the panic of 1873,—an increase of $25,982,064. This indicates that the general commercial business of the country has not only recovered from the shock of the panic, but that it has strided beyond the ante-panic status. It also indicates that the public has renewed its confidence in the soundness of the banks of the country which was temporarily shaken by the panic; and the same renewal of confidence will apply to the investment of this money in legitimate business pursuits and proper speculation.

These evidences of prosperity derive greater weight from the fact that there has been a material contraction in the currency since the passage of the act of Congress of Jan. 14, 1875, fixing a date for the resumption of specie payment, and providing for the withdrawal of 80 per cent in greenbacks for all the new bank currency authorized, and also for the redemption of worn and mutilated currency. The latter provision alone causes, it is said, a practical contraction of the currency to the amount of $6,000,000. It is said that $2,000,000 are constantly in course of assortment at the Redemption-Bureau, $2,000,000 on their way to the Bureau, and $2,000,000 of new notes on their way to those who have sent that amount in worn or mutilated currency. The total amount of old currency redeemed in this way since the organization of the Bureau last July is stated at nearly $100,000,000. It is in the interest of New York to send in all the mutilated currency which comes to its banks, since greenbacks are remitted in exchange with which the gold is handled. A constant draft is thus made upon the country banks, and a healthful circulation of the currency is thus maintained. There has also been actual contraction of many millions of bank notes since the enactment of the Free-Banking law. There are $15,000,000 less of National Bank notes outstanding now than there were eighteen months ago. A large part of this amount has been canceled under the operation of the Free-Banking act, whereby the process of retiring National Bank circulation is much more simple, convenient, and expeditious than before. At the same time there has been an actual cancellation of a large amount of legal-tender notes. The total amount of new National Bank circulation issued since Jan. 14, the date of the new law, is $3,556,600; as the law requires the retirement of legal-tenders to the extent of 80 per cent of this amount, therefore $2,845,280 have been permanently withdrawn from circulation. The aggregate contraction of the currency may, therefore, be properly stated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Out of circulation for redemption.......... | $ 6,000,000 |
| National Bank currency retired.............. | 15,000,000 |
| Legal-tender canceled....................... | 2,845,280 |
| Total.................................... | $23,845,280 |

Notwithstanding this practical contraction of the currency of the country to the amount of nearly $24,000,000, the loans and discounts March 1, last, were $951,744,432, while in the flush just before the panic they were but $944,220,166, showing an increased investment of bank funds in business of $7,524,266. At the same time, the reserve which the National Banks keep in their vaults voluntarily now, along with the 5 per cent deposit with the Government provided for by the new law in lieu of the former legal reserve, is larger than when the banks were required to keep a 20 per cent reserve on account of circulation. Altogether this comparative showing is of the most encouraging character. The contraction feature is the most important and valuable. It exerts a restraining influence on the banks. The temptation to loan moneys for wild speculation is considerably diminished. It is not well that the vaults of the banks should be swollen with idle greenbacks. Such a condition would speedily bring about another disaster like that of the fall of 1873. As long as the new National Bank currency falls so far short of the amount retired, and the cancellation of legal-tenders continues, there will be just enough stringency to repress illegitimate speculation, and confine the use of current funds to proper business channels. Prosperity based on this condition of things has a genuine and lasting character.

## "NON MI RICORDO."

Mr. BEECHER bids fair to rival the Italian witness who gave a new phrase to the vocabulary of English law. On the trial of the case of Queen CAROLINE, the wife of GEORGE IV., on a charge of adultery while in Italy, one TEODORE MAJOCCHI was a swift and ready witness for the side which called him. His memory of times, places, and details was remarkable. When he came to be cross-examined, his memory failed him. He testified in Italian. The questions were propounded in English and repeated by the interpreter to the witness. His response, *non mi ricordo*, ("I do not remember"), became so general and so frequent that, in view of his previous distinctness of assertion, he excited the contempt and indignation of all who heard him, and the phrase, *non mi ricordo*, passed into an adage.

Mr. BEECHER, who began his direct testimony by a rather ostentatious refusal to be sworn on the Bible, claiming that his objection was a matter of conscience, when cross-examined failed to remember how he had taken the oath on former occasions, and could not even remember whether he had or had not sworn upon the Bible in his first oath in this very case. In his direct examination he stated that he had twice ridden out in a buggy with Mrs. TILTON, but on cross-examination, as to where they went, where he picked Mrs. TILTON up, whether they got out of the buggy or entered any house, his invariable answer was, "I do not remember." So with Mrs. MORSE's letter to him; he says that when he received that letter he had an understanding of what that letter meant, but at this time he does not remember what his then understanding was, nor has he any recollection now of what the letter meant. So throughout the whole day's testimony. "I do not remember" is his almost invariable answer to his cross-examiner. He could not remember whether his wife and Mrs. TILTON visited during the three years before January, 1871. He could not remember whether Mrs. TILTON visited him at his own house during his wife's absence, and would not swear that she did or did not. Nor could he remember whether he kissed Mrs. TILTON before the children or servants, nor whether he omitted to do so in their presence. He could not remember her brother, RICHARDS, calling on Mrs. TILTON when he was there, and, generally, remembered nothing,—not even his own statement before the Church Committee. We are sure that Mr. BEECHER's friends greatly regret the great preacher's unfortunate failure of memory at this crisis of his life and usefulness, when, of all other times, a clear and retentive recollection of important past events is of the utmost interest to him as well as them.

## JOHN MARTIN.

It is a pity a man cannot wake up the day after he dies. He would so enjoy finding himself famous. Unfortunately, circumstances prevent any such resurrection, and the unpleasant necessity of dying in order to win fame robs the latter of half its charms. Here is JOHN MARTIN, of County Meath, Ireland, who, it is safe to say, was very thoroughly unknown in America, outside of the Fenian Brotherhood, the Sons of Erin, etc., —until he died. Then we discovered that he was somebody. Yards of obituary eulogy rolled in upon us.

JOHN MARTIN and JOHN MITCHEL were allied in many ways,—by marriage (they were brothers-in-law), by religion, by polities, by friendship. Both came from Ulster. Both were Protestants. Both hated England with implacable bitterness. MITCHEL led, but MARTIN followed with the utmost fidelity. When the leader declared that English statesmen had introduced the potato in Ireland and encouraged its cultivation there in order to bring about, by periodical failures of this one staple of support, periodical famines, the follower gave the preposterous idea implicit faith. When MITCHEL's *United Irishman* sent its editor to Van Diemen's Land, MARTIN started the *Irish Felon*. He said in it: "There are at present in occupation of our country some 40,000 men in the livery and service of England; and the question is, how best and soonest to kill and capture these 40,000 men." The English law officers promptly captured the man who was responsible for this, and sentenced him to ten years' transportation. This was in 1848. He joined MITCHEL in Van Diemen's Land. He did not break his parole; did not publish his longings for "a plantation well stocked with fat niggers"; did not escape to a foreign country, and then fight to destroy the Government which gave him shelter. He served eight years of his sentence, when he was pardoned by the British Government and returned to Ireland. There he lived in comparative obscurity until a few years ago, when the revived agitation of Irish wrongs sent him to Parliament. He was elected because he declared that he still held, in 1871, the opinions of 1848. He announced that he should remain silent at Westminster,—a mute reproach to the spoilers of his country. This idea soon gave way. He spoke often and eloquently, and was listened to with respect by the English members for the purity of his character, and the earnestness of his opinions served to counterbalance British dislike and prejudice.

MITCHEL and MARTIN, united in life, were scarcely severed in death. When MITCHEL's case was before Parliament, MARTIN literally went back to the views of 1848, talked "treason" again, bearded the lion in his lair, and repeated, evidently with full faith and honesty, the idea started by MITCHEL that England deliberately famished Erin. The excitement of the occasion shook his strength. He was in no state to hear of MITCHEL's death. On the day of the latter's funeral he was taken sick. A week from that day he died in the house in which his friend and guide had breathed his last. He was an honest and conscientious enemy of English rule, —a man who tried to do his country good, and is now being honored by that country for his efforts in her behalf.

## APPEALING TAXES.

Under the act of the recent Legislature, the business of appealing from judgments for city taxes is taken out of the ordinary course and made of more questionable economy. When the County Court renders judgment in favor of the city against lands and lots for taxes, an appeal from such judgment is allowed, but only upon the conditions precedent that the person appealing shall deposit the amount of such judgment, including costs, and also give bond to prosecute such appeal. No writ of error shall operate as a supersedeas upon such judgment until such deposit is made.

The opportunity of the citizen to test the validity of any tax imposed is unabridged, but hereafter that right cannot be abused, as heretofore, to defeat the collection of taxes. Any person having faith enough in his legal objections to the tax can test the question before the courts by making a deposit of the amount in controversy, to await the result of the suit. If any person wants to "bet" the amount of his taxes on a reversal of the judgment of the County Court by the Supreme Court, the new law requires that he shall put up the stakes to be awarded according to the final decision. In cases where the County Court refuses judgment, and upon appeal by the city the Supreme Court finds for the city in whole or in part, the County Court is authorized to fix a day for the special sale of the delinquent lands for the amount of the taxes and costs due thereon.

A curious journalistic product has resulted from the consolidation of the St. Paul *Press* and the St. Paul *Pioneer*, which will hereafter be printed as one newspaper under the name of the *Pioneer-Press*. The *Pioneer* was for twenty years the Democratic State organ; the *Press* was the leading Republican paper, and the organ of ex-Senator RAMSEY until his extinguishment. The consolidated *Pioneer-Press* is to have no politics. The stockholders have simply determined to determine in the future what party or policy they will advocate or oppose. Meanwhile they will advocate nothing and oppose nothing. This will leave the nondescript concern free to go where it will be most profitable. The reasons alleged for the fusion were purely pecuniary, and are thus set forth:

> The fact is, as the public, particularly the journalistic public, are aware, the St. Paul newspapers have long been maintained at a cost far in advance of any legitimate demand based on adequate profits. They have aimed at and achieved a metropolitan excellence, without having a metropolitan constituency or business to warrant the enterprise. To maintain this continued high pressure during the hard times has been found to be impossible. The question to be determined, then, was whether to reduce expenses by materially depressing the standard of newspaper excellence in St. Paul, or, by consolidating the two newspapers which could neither of them hope in a distinct capacity to maintain their accustomed superiority, at the same time absolutely elevate the standard, and present to the public, as the great representative morning daily of Minnesota, a far better and more worthy journal than has ever before been presented to the people. The publishers of the *Pioneer* and *Press* determined, as they believe to the great advantage of all, upon the latter course. In the present mixed condition of politics, the material interests of the commonwealth (*i. e.*, stockholders) are the first and principal concern, and these it shall be the constant purpose and the steady aim of the *Pioneer-Press* to conserve and promote.

A comparison of the statistics of the consumption of liquor in France and the spirit-drinking countries of Great Britain and the United States shows something not expected. The amount of liquor consumed in the United States last year was 63,721,528 gallons, of which 1,157,828 were imported and the remainder of home manufacture. The cost of this to consumers was $241,069,646. The consumption is about a gallon and a half per head of the population, or, as the liquor-consumers are computed to be one-eighth of the entire population, 10 gallons to each consumer at $60, which accounts for the difficulty some folks experience in "getting ahead." In England and Scotland the ratio *per capita* is higher, the amount being two gallons less a pint for every individual; while in Ireland it is a great deal more. In France, where wine is the main liquor consumed, the custom of drinking has been of great economic benefit. The harvest of 1874 produced 1,386,000,000 gallons of wine, of which four-fifths was consumed in the country, or about 30 gallons a head. This immense yield was valued at $650,000,000, or more than the wheat and cotton crops of the country. Instead of producing poverty, it has contributed to lower the cost of living, and as a substitute for stronger liquors was a national blessing.

The dramatic version of JULES VERNE's "Round the World in Eighty Days," which is now running at a London theatre, is calculated to give the average Briton odd ideas of American life. It holds the mirror up to a most artificial sort of Nature. The heroes are an Englishman and a "Yankee," and the former is continually overcoming the latter. The version now on the New York boards may alter this, for the Darwinian theory of adaptation to circumstances is peculiarly true of plays. The drama opens with three duels. Revolvers and knives are the weapons. The Yankee is thrice conquered, and then falls in love with his conqueror. The two travel together. All manner of wondrous adventures befall them. One every-day occurrence of American life—an attack by Pawnees upon a Pacific Railroad train—closes the sketch of American manners. Everybody fires revolvers, and a patrol of United States troops finally appears and destroys the feathered multitude of savages. Blood covers the stage; the two heroes clasp hands, and the curtain falls on America.

A large amount of bosh has been poured out in the various newspaper reports of Prof. WALKER's death. It has been said that his experiment in hemlock-poisoning was a glorious service to science, and his own peculiar end a species of martyrdom. There is really no occasion for lyrics. The ends of science could have been subserved just as well in a different way. There was no more provocation for gush in the circumstances of Prof. WALKER's death than there was in the performance of the railroad-engineer in Tennessee, who lately ran his engine over a rickety bridge, to make a trial of it, and perished in the act. Yet both these incidents have furnished themes for inspired editorials on the beauty of self-sacrifice.

The Church and State had a [illegible] in Canada a day or two since, in which the body politic came out ahead. A learned blacksmith named REIBER had begun to imbibe rationalistic views, and was in the habit of expressing his disbelief in purgatory. Father RENAN, the priest, warned his parishioners from the altar not to patronize the blacksmith under penalty of deprivation of the sacraments. REIBER sued to recover damages, and Mr. Justice SCOTTE, of the Circuit Court, a Catholic, dismissed the suit. REIBER appealed to the Court of Review and got $100 damages, a Catholic Judge giving the decision, and one Associate, also Catholic, dissenting. The Court undertook to impress upon the cure his responsibility for his utterances, and the necessity for the recognition of the supremacy of the law by every member of every class.

The subject of crime and automatism, or the moral responsibility of great criminals, receives careful and skillful treatment at the hands of Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES in a recent magazine article. The discussion turns upon the question whether the quality of a crime can be recognized and provided for in some measure in the laws. If the principle of automatism can be scientifically established, its practical application must eventually follow. It will then become the duty of scientific men, in specific cases, to ascertain in what degree, if at all, a murderer has been controlled by inherited instincts or automatic passions and impulses; and as the argument proceeds on the basis that most wanton criminals are automatons, medical officers will become necessary adjuncts of every court. When this new order of things is arranged, each criminal, instead of pleading mitigating circumstances, will expose the foulness and blackness of his heart to the best possible advantage, and seek to prove himself an automaton beyond peradventure.

A New York scribe, with plenty of time on his hands, has been canvassing the principal newspaper offices of his city and gaining from the editors and others about the establishment their opinions of the guilt or innocence of the accused. He reports the case to stand as follows:

| | Guilty. | Not guilty. |
|---|---|---|
| Tribune.............................. | 32 | 30 |
| World................................ | 24 | 9 |
| Times................................ | 34 | 23 |
| Herald............................... | 21 | 31 |
| Sun.................................. | 20 | 4 |
| Star................................. | 4 | 6 |
| Total................................ | 135 | 103 |

Mr. BEECHER's friends have always complained of his "trial by newspaper," and it would seem that their fears were justified. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* holds that a similar verdict would be given by his peers. The clergy of Brooklyn, headed by the Rev. Dr. VAN DYCK, are almost unanimous in their fears of "irregularity" of deportment.

Dr. J. P. NEWMAN, pastor of the Metropolitan Church in Washington, has been interviewed by a newspaper-reporter since his completion of the famous round-the-world journey. Incidentally, he touched upon the matter of compensation for his services, which has been magnified several times over by the Opposition newspapers. He said his salary was $2,000, and his necessary expense account with the Government $2,300. This statement was not made, however, as a categorical answer to the charges of the newspapers, and it cannot, therefore, be vouched for as complete. The story was, it will be remembered, that the Doctor was to have $10,000, and his wife a large sum for her services as Secretary, all expenses to be paid by the Government.

Centennial celebrations of the battles of Concord and Lexington will be held at those places on the 19th inst. The necessary arrangements have been made, and everything promises well for a worthy commemoration-service. Among the prominent speakers thus far secured are A. H. BULLOCK, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, and Judge HOAR. President GRANT will take part in the exercises at both places. Massachusetts is thus permitted to strike the keynote of the grand National Centennial, which will reach its full development at Philadelphia next year. There is obvious propriety in the assignment of that State to the post of honor.

## OBITUARY.

### COMTE DE JARNAC.

PHILIPPE DE ROHAN-CHABOT, Comte DE JARNAC, died in London, where he was residing as Minister of France, about two weeks ago. The dead nobleman was born in 1815. He entered the French diplomatic service early, and soon made his mark. When GUIZOT represented France in England, DE JARNAC was his Secretary of Legation. He was also his devoted pupil, and learned from his superior the Orleanist principles which he professed throughout his whole after-career. He was alone in London when the Revolution of February, 1848, swept the Orleans family out of power, and signalized himself by his able discharge of the duties which devolved upon him in the absence of GUIZOT. The Count stayed away from France during the Second Empire. He could not brook Napoleonic despotism. He spent those years on his great Irish estates, where he made a model landlord, endeared himself to his tenantry, and wrote some valuable articles on the Irish land-system. He returned to France after the fall of NAPOLEON, aided in the work of restoration, and was sent by MACMAHON to the Court of St. James. There he has won universal esteem. He represented the best features of the *haute noblesse* of France, and leaves behind him an enviable record as a diplomat, critic, author, and gentleman.

## PERSONAL.

GEORGE M. CIPRICO, the actor, arrived yesterday at the Tremont House.

Miss ELIZABETH LEATHERLAND, of England, died recently, aged 111 years.

At a recent Corry foot-race between two girls the one with the blue garter beat.

Mrs. REED joined the KELLOGG party in Brooklyn, and so she became Mlle. RIDENTI.

Dr. H. B. STORER, of Boston, expects that in twenty-five years the spirits of the dead will materialize so as to walk about the streets.

Mr. J. C. CLARKE, General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, has returned to the city, and was at his desk again yesterday.

The way they manage it in England is to dismiss any person in the employ of the Civil Service who may give the newspapers an item.

In alluding to the new dress of the Cincinnati *Commercial* as "beautiful as Mrs. ROUSBY," did an exchange refer to the fact that her beauty is of a heavy type?

J. W. McCULLAGH, formerly business-manager of the *Republican*, and now of St. Louis, is in the city. He attended the billiard tournament last evening.

E. A. SOTHERN and CHARLES WYNDHAM are reported to have made an engagement with a Russian nobleman to play "Dundreary" and "Brighton" ("Saratoga") through Russia and Siberia.

"Mr. BEECHER's alibi is corroborated by the Hon. THOMAS KINSELLA," exultantly exclaims JOE HOWARD's *Star*. Thought Mr. KINSELLA's time was too much occupied with his own little gallantries to attend to those of his pastor and friend.

San Francisco has the champion religious idiots, who dress as children, act as children, and play marbles and leap-frog, because they believe "Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter the Kingdom of Heaven."

Mr. HARRY SPEARS, of the firm of DUGAN, CASE & SPEARS, of this city, was married yesterday in London, England, to Miss LIZZIE DOWNING, of Paris, France. The newly-wedded pair will make an extended tour of Europe before returning to America.

Miss MARY ORTH lost her trunk containing all her good clothes in the White River, while journeying from Indianapolis to Lafayette. A convocation of milliners was called to settle the value of the contents, with a view to reimbursement by the railroad company.

An elopement in Millbury, Mass., had no novel feature, but it called attention to a strangely-complicated family. The wife who eloped was 21 years old, having been married seven years, and the husband whom she left was 67. The husband's two sons by a previous wife are married to his recreant wife's two older sisters, and her brother is the husband of her husband's daughter.

A conductor on the Union Pacific Railroad put a "dead beat" off his train politely once; he fired him off three times; then, finding the impecunious in the car again, inquired: "Where in blazes are you going, anyway?" "Well," said the not-to-be-got-rid-of, "I'm going to Chicago if my pants hold out, but if I'm going to be kicked every five minutes, I don't believe I'll make the trip!" The conductor let him ride a little way.

Mr. HORACE B. HOBART, for a year past editor and proprietor of the Jacksonville *Daily Journal*, having purchased a controlling interest in the *Morning Courier*, of this city, will assume its management to-day. Mr. HOBART has had considerable journalistic experience in Chicago, having been connected at different times with THE TRIBUNE, the *Evening Mail*, and *Evening Post*, and will undoubtedly "make things hum" around the *Courier* office.

"He that is holy and loves God for what He is; he that hath faith, when he reaches the other life *can't* be sent to hell. When I come before the Eternal Judge and say, all aglow, 'My Lord, my God!' will he turn and say, 'You were never immersed; go down! You did not come up by the right road!' I will answer, 'I love Thee! Damn me if Thou cans't! God will say, amid the heavens aflame, 'Dost thou love? Enter in.'"—*Beecher's peroration to Sunday sermon.*

"The fool killer," says the New York *Tribune*, "should be let loose at once among the young ladies of the Metropolis. It is reported, on the most undoubted authority, that a number of young women have formed a club for the purpose of glorifying the charms of a popular young actor, whose personal beauty greatly overbalances his moral character. They have called it after his name, and the condition of membership is that each new comer shall give a dinner to the charmer, inviting, of course, all of the old members. No other man is allowed to be present. This is bad enough, but the worst is yet to come. One of the members, who might be called the most woe-begone idiot of the lot, has fitted up a shrine in the sacred recesses of a closet, where she keeps candles burning continually around a photographic likeness of the adored one, and sits before it in admiration hours at a time."

HERRMANN, the celebrated magician, was married recently. And his wife doesn't have to get up at daylight to go to market. When she wants a dozen of eggs she simply hands her husband the empty egg-bag, and he produces them by sleight-of-hand; then he cooks an omelet in a borrowed hat, and converts a can of sawdust into that much white sugar, and similar cups filled with chipped paper is changed into hot coffee; then he takes the same hat, stirs up its emptiness with a magic wand, and, presto, change! out comes a loaf of bread, a fresh shad, two pickles, one pie, a bucket of coal, a dish of hash, with natural hairs in it, and half-a-dozen knives and forks. This is much cheaper than going to market. But Mrs. HERRMANN is not happy. When her husband wants a gold dollar he mysteriously picks it off the end of his wife's nose. And she is dissatisfied because she can't perform that trick herself.—*Norristown Herald.*

Last evening, Mr. and Mrs. FRED WILLIAMS left the city for Boston, where Mr. WILLIAMS resumes his old place as stage manager of the Museum,—a position he has held for many years with credit to himself and profit to the theatre. During their residence in Chicago, the genial manager and his charming wife have made many friends, altogether apart from their theatrical relations, and previous to their departure these friends agreed upon some token of their esteem. It was arranged that after the performance Monday night a number of ladies and gentlemen should meet at the residence of GUSTAVUS GRANT, West Van Buren street, among them Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS and Mr. H. S. MURDOCH. The affair was of a social nature, and the party included a few members of the dramatic and journalistic professions, although these constituted but a small element of the gathering. The present which his friends had decided to give Mr. WILLIAMS was a handsome gold-headed cane appropriately inscribed as a souvenir of his brief stay in this city, and of the pleasant society to which he and his wife had so agreeably contributed. The little speech which accompanied the presentation was short, but quite to the point. The reply given by Mr. WILLIAMS was more than usually felicitous, and had the additional merit of sincerity. A cane similarly inscribed, and intended to remind Mr. MURDOCH of his pleasant hours off the stage, was also given and received with equal good feeling. These pleasant Bostonians, in returning to their city after a stay only too short, carry away with them the best wishes of many friends and admirers, and, while their profession will miss them greatly, their departure cannot be more truly regretted anywhere than in their pleasant circle of West-Side friends.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

*Tremont House*—Ludwig Raecke, Cincinnati; E. L. Myers, Detroit; C. C. Reed, Michigan; T. S. Casey, Wheeling; D. N. Sprague, Keokuk; H. Loomis, Burlington; O. Marble, Lansing; W. E. Ferris, Detroit; H. N. McKinney, Philadelphia; D. R. Shaw, Detroit; W. K. Chase, Troy; H. Bennett, Pittsburg; J. M. Converse, Indiana; W. J. Holmes, Cincinnati; Charles N. Brady, Wheeling; J. N. Converse, Indiana; C. A. Shaw, Rockford; W. S. Woods, Pennsylvania; G. H. Webster, Janesville.... *Sherman House*—John Cramton, Hamilton; E. L. Merritt, Springfield; L. H. Day, New York; J. M. Bailey, Freeport; Col. E. B. Watson, New York; J. E. Weston, Massachusetts; Col. Thomas E. Turner, New York; E. B. Stiles, Dixon; C. D. Graham, Fort Wayne; E. W. Thompson, Texas; J. S. Niles, Dayton; A. S. Dubois, Colorado; E. M. Clarke, Cleveland; George King, Omaha; C. C. Adams, Buffalo; W. G. Woodward, Cincinnati; Jay E. Spaulding, Boston.... *Grand Pacific*—A. Handford, New York; J. M. Eddy, Omaha; George H. Preston, Buffalo; J. Bowron, London; Charles T. Sutton, St. Louis; T. B. Davis, Brookston; Thomas Axworthy, Cleveland; E. D. Moore, Cincinnati; John A. B. Campbell, Buffalo; O. F. Davis, Omaha; A. H. Russell, Baltimore; E. Bandilari, Toronto; D. S. Bennett, Sandusky; John D. Warren, Boston; R. J. Bright, Indianapolis; Lyman Elmore, Brooklyn; Maj. Pickard, Marquette; J. G. Rodgers, Springfield; J. N. A. Griswold, Rhode Island.... *Palmer House*—F. H. Pugh, Springfield; W. F. Hawley, Boston; William M. Fisher, New York; D. M. Demarest, Jersey City; O. T. Warren, Cincinnati; T. B. Fuller, Cleveland; S. P. Shotter, Wilmington; J. S. Merrill, Cincinnati; E. Joseph, New York; C. Sheehy, Detroit; John Tucker, Philadelphia; John J. Garrison, Detroit; George C. Hitt, Omaha; E. G. Lancaster, Boston; E. N. Bryant, Winona; Dan Scofield, New York; W. H. Forbes, Boston; John Jameson, Denver; Udolpho Snead, Louisville; H. L. Porter, Cincinnati; C. B. Ketchum, Detroit.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The Boston *News* says it was true inwardness that ailed Rhode Island on election day.

CHARLES NORDHOFF writes to the New York *Herald* that the color-line in Arkansas is broken. May it never be spliced!

If Speaker HAINES had not been devoured by political ambition, he might be to-day clerk in a savings bank and respected by all.

The disembodied shadow which calls itself the Liberal party is distinctly warned not to claim part, lot, or credit in the conflict in Connecticut.

Vice-President WILSON never heard that silence was golden, and besides he never cared to be a rich man. Hence his various bursts of confidence to the reporters.

A 2-cent Democratic organ in New York opportunely recollects that "with all his faults TWEED is a big-headed, warm-hearted man," and ought to be pardoned.

Few Democratic newspapers are pig-headed enough to claim the result in Connecticut as a pure Democratic victory. So says the New York *Tribune*, an organ whose feelings do not lean to virtue's side.

Dear Speaker HAINES: How the Christian heart must ache for you! The benevolent old antic who would climb a tree rather than step on a caterpillar would run around the block to get out of your way.

Mayor BROWN, of St. Louis, retired from office Tuesday after four years' service. He was a faithful and efficient officer in spite of his Democratic proclivities. Nobody can tell how good he'd have been if he'd been a Republican.

Foghorn ALLEN, of Ohio, has been lifting up his voice in sweet discord since Gov. TILDEN went into the canal-exposing business. If there's any virtue in noise, ALLEN will not lose the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

Senator GORDON, ex-Rebel, now considers the [illegible] nomination the wisest political movement in our history. There was a little political movement in [illegible]

by a previous wife a ma
wife's two older sisters and
husband of her husband's

the Union Pacific Railroad
has triumphantly once
; then, finding the
again, inquired: "Where in
ing, anyway?" "Well," said
id-of. "I'm going to Chicago
out, but if I'm going to be
minutes, I don't believe I'll
The conductor let him ride

HOBART, for a year past editor
of the Jacksonville *Daily*
urchased a controlling inter-
*g Courier*, of this city, will
ement to day. Mr. HOBART
le journalistic experience in
been connected at different
RUNE, the *Evening Mail*, and
d will undoubtedly "make
d the *Courier* office.

ly and loves God for what He
ath, when he reaches the other
to hell. When I come before
and say, all aglow, 'My Lord,
urn and say, 'You were never
e! You did not come up by
I will answer, 'I love Thee!
n cane's!' God will say, amid
s, 'Dost thou love? Enter
*oration to Sunday sermon.*

" says the New York *Tribune*,
e at once among the young
pols. It is reported, on the
authority, that a number of
formed a club for the pur-
the charms of a popular young
sonal beauty greatly over-
character. They have called
nd the condition of member-
ew comer shall give a dinner
riting, of course, all of the
other man is allowed to be
ed enough, but the worst is
of the members, who might
woe-begone idiot of the lot,
ine in the sacred recesses of a
eeps candles burning comin-
photographic likeness of the
a before it in admiration hours

elebrated magician, was mar-
d his wife doesn't have to get
go to market. When she
eggs she simply hands her
y egg-bag, and he produces
-hand; then he cooks an omc-
at, and converts a can of saw-
ack white sugar, and similar
hipped paper is changed into
e takes the same hat, stirs up
a magic wand, and, presto,
a loaf of bread, a fresh shad,
e, a bucket of coal, a dish of
hairs in it, and half-a-dozen
This is much cheaper than
But Mrs. HERMANN is not
husband wants a gold dollar
ke it off the end of his wife's
dissatisfied because she can't
k herself.—*Norristown Her-*

Mr. and Mrs. FRED WILLIAMS
Boston, where Mr. WILLIAMS
ce as stage manager of the
on he has held for many years
elf and profit to the theatre.
dence in Chicago, the genial
arming wife have made many
y apart from their theatrical
ious to their departure these
n some token of their esteem.
st after the performance Mon-
ber of ladies and gentlemen
residence of GUSTAVUS GRAEF,
street, among them Mr. and
d Mr. H. S. MURDOCH. The
al nature, and the party in-
mbers of the dramatic and
sions, although these consti-
ement of the gathering. The
friends had decided to give Mr.
a handsome gold-headed
inscribed as a souvenir of
his city, and of the pleasant
s and his wife had so agree-
The little speech which se-
sentation was short, but quite
reply given by Mr. WILLIAMS
ally felicitous, and had the
f sincerity. A cane similarly
nded to remind Mr. MURDOCH
ours off the stage, was also
d with equal good reshing.
etonians, in returning to their
ly too short, carry away with
ubes of many friends and ad-
e their profession will miss
r departure cannot be more
where than in their pleasant
friends.

TEL ARRIVALS.
ndwig Roecke, Cincinnati; E. E.
Reed, Michigan; T. S. Casey,
ague, Keokuk; H. Loomis, Bar-
Lansing; W. E. Ferris, Detroit;
Philadelphia; D. R. Shaw, Detroit;
H. Bennett, Pittsburg; Mrs. M.
d, J. E. Forest, Cincinnati; Charles
J. N. Converse, Indiana; C. A.
S. Woods, Pennsylvania; G. H.
... *Sherman House*—John Cromie
Scientific Journal; Henry
York; J. M. Bailey, Freeport;
, New York; J. E. Wesson,
Thomas E. Turner, New York;
O. Cheatham, Fort Wayne; L.
; J. S. Niles, Dayton; A. S. Da-
M. Clarke, Cleveland; George
Adams, Buffalo; W. G. Wool-
Brownlee, Keokuk; J. M. Eddy,
reston, Buffalo; J. Bowron, Lon-
utton, St. Louis; A. B. Davis,
Axworthy, Cleveland; E. D.
Jewett, A. Campbell, Buffalo;
; A. H. Russell, Baltimore; E.
D. S. Bennett, Sandusky; John D.
J. Bright, Indianapolis; Lyman
Maj. Pickard, Marquette; J.
field; J. N. A. Griswold, Rhode
ence; F. H. Peck, Sprinefield;
; William M. Fisher, New York;
ey City; O. T. Warren, Cincin-
Cleveland; S. P. Shutter, Wilmin-
Cincinnati; E. Joseph, New York;
John Tucker, Philadelphia; John
; George C. Hitt, Omaha; E. O.
E. N. Bryant, Winona; Dan Sco-
H. Forbes, Boston; John Jones-
no Snead, Louisville; H. L. Tes-
. Ketchum, Detroit.

ITICAL NOTES.

ays it was true inwardness that
election day.

r writes to the New York *Herald*
in Arkansas is broken. May it

had not been devoured by political
e to-day clerk in a savings bank

adow which calls itself the Life-
y warned not to claim part, lot,
et in Connecticut.

ion never heard that silence was
he never cared to be a rich man.
rts of confidence to the reporters
n organ in New York opportunely
all his faults TWEED is a big-
ed man," and ought to be par-

newspapers are pig-headed enough
in Connecticut as a pure Demo-
ys the New York *Tribune*, an or-
*not* can to virtue's side.

ues: How the Christian heard
The benevolent old antic who
ther than step on a caterpillar
a block to get out of your way.
t, Louis, retired from office Tues-
service. He was a faithful and
e of his Democratic proclivities.
good he'd have been if he'd been

r Ohio, has been lifting up his
since Gov. TILDEN went into
ansas. If there's any virtue in
t lose the Democratic nomination

-Rebel, now considers the Gam-
visual political movement in our
e little political movement in 1875

about which Senator GORDON was mistaken. Perhaps he is liable to mistake.

BEN WADE'S letter of declination is said, by the Springfield *Republican*, to be characterized by true bluffness. Because his voice has failed and he never solicited any man for an office, he will not run for Governor unless somebody nominates him.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* sounds the tocsin, and warns the people that they need not expect an era of economy and retrenchment as the result of putting Democrats in office. It knows of no instances of the kind. This from an Independent organ is good.

There is a good deal of harrowing doubt in the East as to how Mr. STARKWEATHER, the only Republican Congressman re-elected in Connecticut, voted on the Force bill. In the *Congressional Record* he is put down as voting "nay." His friends made this claim for him during the canvass. Yet Mr. MORTON says he voted "aye." It is a matter of no consequence, to be sure.

The Boston *Advertiser* sets itself seriously to the task of answering Mr. MORTON's question, which was originally put in this staggering way: "Isn't it a little singular that STARKWEATHER was re-elected, while HAWLEY was defeated?" The *Advertiser* says it is singular, very. "The only explanation seems to be that the Democrats outnumbered the Republicans in HAWLEY's District, while the Republicans were more numerous in STARKWEATHER's District." How does that prove, Mr. MORTON, that the Force bill was a righteous measure, or that it was indorsed by the people? Was it HAWLEY or STARKWEATHER who ran 1,200 votes ahead of his ticket?

How beautiful a thing it is to see brethren dwelling together like cats and dogs, and scratching each other's eyes out in excess of rapturous feeling.—If these brethren happen to be of the Democratic household. Such a state of affairs is found to exist in New York to-day, where JOHN KELLY, Mayor WICKHAM, Gov. TILDEN, and Speaker MCGUIRE are trying out their quarrels and larding the green earth with the product.

The insurance business has charms for ex-Confederates too subtile and delicate perhaps for exact description, but none the less substantial. JEFF DAVIS is President of an insurance company; WADE HAMPTON is in the insurance business at Baltimore; BEAUREGARD is engaged in insurance and street-railroads at New Orleans; Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON is President or Manager of a company at Savannah; and small fry too numerous to mention have followed in these illustrious footsteps. Certainly no class of men in the country has better knowledge of the advantages of insurance or the distress of being without it.

## THE NORTH TOWN FRAUDS.

### Adjourned Meeting of Citizens.

An adjourned meeting of North Side citizens was held in the Turner Hall, North Clark street, last evening, Mr. John B. Walsh in the chair. The Committee appointed at the first meeting presented, in substance, the following report:

They called upon Mr. Evans, a lawyer, and told him how matters were arranged in the so-called North Town meeting, at which the sum of $14,000 was voted for town expenses, the same being fraudulent and excessive. Also that the motion to pass said appropriation was voted down at said meeting, despite of which Supervisor Kenney, contrary to law, declared it carried. The advice of Mr. Evans was asked, and he recommended that a writ of injunction be taken out to restrain the North Town officials from appropriating the money so illegally voted upon. The town officers were not entitled to more than the law allowed. Relative to the allegation that $1,500 each had been drawn by Peter Mahr and Robert Kenney, each claiming to be Supervisor during the year 1873, Mr. Evans thought that $1,2 0 could be recovered for the town from the illegal claimant, if that could be directly proved.

Mr. John H. Dunn moved that a committee be appointed to act on the report.

Mr. Pierce seconded the motion, and thought that the County Board would give proper consideration to the remonstrance of the majority of the property-holding citizens could prove by affidavit that the money was illegally voted.

Mr. Hilton—I understand that the County Board has no power in the matter.

Gen. Lish hoped that that might be ascertained before

# MONEY AND COMMERCE

## FINANCIAL.

The situation in financial circles continued unchanged. Discount lines are increasing somewhat. The wholesale dealers of the city are offering a considerable amount of the paper of their customers for discount, as are also the lumber and other manufacturers. The demand for loans in general is only moderate, and not enough to absorb the surplus funds of the banks. This surplus, on account of the very large amount of money in use in carrying stuff on the Board of Trade, is not comparatively large. The movement on the Board of Trade has become so light that one of the largest banks doing business in that line did not loan a dollar yesterday.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks.

On the street, there is not much activity to report. Rates are 7@8 per cent.

New York exchange remains unchanged at shipping rates.

Currency is going forward to New York in considerable quantities.

The clearings were $3,000,000.

VANDERBILT'S NEW YORK ELEVATOR.

Work has begun on the foundation of the great elevator which Commodore Vanderbilt has undertaken to build at the foot of Sixtieth street, on the Hudson River. It is expected to be finished in two years. The elevator and storage warehouse will have a capacity of 1,500,000 bu of grain. The foundations cover an area of 350 feet by 111 feet, and the tops of the elevator bins will be 100 feet above the foundation. As much as 750,000 feet of yellow pine will be needed for the foundation, which is erected on piles. South of the elevator grounds the Union Stock-Yards Company are building a new sheep and hog market house, 340 feet by 200 feet, capable of holding 5,000 hogs in one department, and 9,000 sheep in another. The completion of this elevator and cattle-yard will do much to facilitate trade through New York. But even if sufficient elevator and storage facilities were provided for the entire trade of the country, and the canal reforms of Gov. Tilden were achieved, and the extortion practiced in New York on wharfage, custom-house, and other dues were abolished, it is more than doubtful whether New York could recover its former monopoly of the grain and cattle trade of the country. Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore have for years been struggling for a share of this trade, and of late years it has become evident that they are to be successful. Baltimore has been selling a large amount of Western corn this spring for export, the sales per day often running as high as in New York. And recently (within a space of ten days), five cargoes of grain of 223,000 bu were taken from Philadelphia, four of which were corn for Great Britain and one (wheat) for Antwerp. At the same time, sixteen more vessels, all barks but one, were awaiting turn at the elevators to take out corn and wheat, mostly wheat, for the United Kingdom, besides one steamer for Antwerp. In this large fleet there was not one American vessel; so that it cannot be said that this activity is due to the efforts of the American lines to obtain business. In addition to all this, we are told, the Philadelphia steamship lines are taxed to their utmost capacity, and an additional fleet could be loaded if offered for charter.

The commercial history of New York for a century has consisted in absorbing, in succession, the trade of once prosperous seacoast towns of the Atlantic coast. It is in perfect accordance with the laws of trade that at a certain point this process should be reversed, and trade scatter again. Nature permits no monopolies.

BANKS AND BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

The *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday last says:

General trade prospects have greatly improved within a day or two, and reports from downtown merchants are very encouraging. Some of the reasons for this will be found in the continued ease in money, the absence of disturbing influences and a pretty general restoration of confidence in the future. The refiners were large buyers of sugar yesterday, and the sales were heavier than have been reported in a long time. This alone shows that the troubles of the past few weeks have entirely subsided, and the fact that sugar paper is now sought for is a further indication of good feeling. The produce merchants have also done a lively business during the later part of the week, and considerable quantities of grain have been bought for export, the purchases being stimulated by low steamer freights. Hog products are high and in good request, and altogether there is a good deal in the business situation to encourage merchants to look for a lively spring trade. Those branches of business which are now stagnant or invested with but little life must soon feel the impulse of activity in other lines, and also of the more spring-like weather which is now closely at hand.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday says:

At bank the demand for money continues light, and comes almost entirely from small traders and manufacturers—not from parties who have heretofore enjoyed the best of credit; indeed, they are mostly those of inferior credit, and whose offerings a year and a half ago would have been thrown out, but such as the banks now have to accept, or permit much of their receipts to remain unemployed. The railroad companies are not now very considerable borrowers at bank. During the recent plethora of money the most of them have been successful in negotiating long loans at satisfactory rates in both the foreign and domestic markets. This fact has had the effect of making money in the open market abundant and cheap. Careful observers think they see signs of a change for the better and evidences of a revival of the industries, which will quicken a demand for money.

TRADE ABROAD.

The London *Times* of the 27th ult. reports that in the Birmingham hardware trade "new orders are issued very sparingly, and manufacturers' books are by no means in so satisfactory a condition as they were a month ago. In the shipping department business continues restricted, more especially as regards Continental requirements, which seem to be virtually divided at present between military material and agricultural implements. From the United States orders were a little more plentiful for several classes of goods. The Sheffield trades were dull, and the same is said of the lace trade of Nottingham, especially silk laces and of the flax trade of Dundee. From Manchester the report is that 'it cannot yet be said that there is any material abatement of that caution which has been observed for some time past, and which has rendered it almost impossible to negotiate the sale of very large lots of good. The movement of cotton has obliged manufacturers to maintain or to advance their quotations. Nearly all the staple sorts of goods have lately been in limited demand, but it has been especially the case with the lighter class.'"

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s of '81 | 122½ | 122⅞ |
| United States 5-20s of '62 | 118⅜ | 118⅝ |
| United States 5-20s of '64 | 119⅛ | 119⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of '65 | 121⅛ | 121⅜ |
| 5-20s of '65—January and July | 120⅛ | 120⅜ |
| 5-20s of '67—January and July | 121⅛ | 121⅜ |
| 5-20s of '68—January and July | 121⅛ | 121⅜ |
| 10-40s | 115⅜ | 116 |
| United States new 5s of '81 | 116⅛ | 116⅜ |
| United States currency 6s | 120⅛ | |

Gold was 114¾@115¼.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was 486¾@490¾; cable transfers, London, 493; Paris, 511¼. Other rates of foreign exchange are quoted:

| | |
|---|---|
| Paris (francs) | 516¼@513¾ |
| Germany (reichmarks) | 95⅛@ 95⅜ |
| Belgium (francs) | 516¼@513¾ |
| Holland (guilders) | 41½@ 42 |
| Switzerland (francs) | 516¼@513¾ |
| Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, (kroner) | .. 27½ |
| Austria (paper florins) | .. 44 |

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

| Bonds. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. bonds | 101¼ & int. | 102½ & int. |
| Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. sewerage | 101¼ & int. | 102½ & int. |
| Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. water loan | 101¼ & int. | 102½ & int. |
| Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. certificates | 98¼ & int. | |
| Chicago City 6 ₱ ct. certificates | 95 & int. | |
| Cook County 7 ₱ ct. bonds | 101¼ & int. | 102½ & int. |
| West Park 7 per cent bonds | 93 & int. | |

BANK STOCKS.

There was a sale of $5,000 of German National at 125.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Merchants' National | 235 | |
| First National Bank | 160 | 165 |
| Fifth National Bank | 200 | |
| Commercial National Bank | 160 | 162½ |
| German National Bank | | 130 |
| Corn Exchange National Bank | 140 | |
| City National Bank | 130 | 135 |
| Home National Bank | | 100 |
| National Bank of Illinois | 108 | |
| Illinois Trust and Savings Bank | | 108 |
| National Bank of Commerce | | 100 |
| Merchants' Savings, L. & T. Co. | 155 | 160 |
| Union National Bank | | 150 |
| Union Stock Yard National | 130 | |
| Hide & Leather Bank | 103 | |

MISCELLANEOUS.

Five thousand dollars of Chamber of Commerce was sold at 80.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City Railway, South Side | 130 | 135 |
| City Railway, West Side | | 120 |
| City Railway, North Side | 97 | |
| Traders' Insurance Company, ex div. | 113 | 115 |
| Chamber of Commerce, ex div. | 77 | 80 |
| Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company | 125 | 130 |
| Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds | 85½ | 86½ |
| Pullman Palace Car Company | 94 | 95 |
| American Express Company stock | 63½ | 64½ |

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Money easy at 4@5 per cent, closing at the latter figure; prime mercantile paper, 5@6½ per cent for double-named; 6@7 per cent for single named, while names not well known range at 7@10 per cent.

Sterling steady at 486½ for sixty-day and 490 for sight.

Customs receipts, $248,000.

Gold opened and closed at 115⅛, with sales in the interim at 115@115⅛. Carrying rates, 1, 2½, and flat.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $22,000; clearings, $44,000,000.

Governments firm. Railroads dull. State bonds quiet.

At commencement of business to-day the stock market was barely steady, and afterward became weak and prices went off ⅛ to ⅝ per cent, with the chief decline in Erie, Union Pacific, and Pacific Mail. Later on the market became steadier at a considerable recovery, but during the afternoon became weak again and declined. There is no special reason given for the tendency of the market other than that the parties who are most interested in the market at present are trying to create a short interest. It is reported that at an informal meeting of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Directors a dividend of 7 per cent in bonds or preferred stock was agreed upon. Stocks closed weak, at about the lowest prices of the day. Transactions aggregate 208,000 shares, of which 41,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 77,000 Erie, 16,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Wabash, and 42,000 Union Pacific.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 122½ | Coupons, '67 | 121⅛ |
| Coupons, '62 | 118⅜ | Coupons, '68 | 121⅛ |
| Coupons, '64 | 119⅛ | New 5s | 116⅛ |
| Coupons, '65 | 121⅛ | Currency 6s | 120⅛ |
| Coupons, new | 120⅛ | 10-40s | 116⅛ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 99⅝ | Virginias, old | 34 |
| Tennessees, old | 74 | N. Carolinas, old | 23½ |
| Tennessees, new | 73 | N. Carolinas, new | 10 |
| Virginias, new | 34 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 60 | St. Paul | 38¾ |
| A. & P. Tel. | 25½ | St. Paul pfd | 59 |
| Western Union Tel. | 77⅛ | Wabash | 15 |
| Quicksilver | 21½ | Wabash pfd | 20 |
| Adams Express | 101 | Ft. Wayne | 96½ |
| Wells-Fargo | 87 | Terre Haute | 7 |
| American | 64 | Terre Haute pfd | 22 |
| U. S. Express | 62 | Chicago & Alton | 103 |
| Pacific Mail | 42½ | Chicago & Alton, pfd | 103 |
| New York Central | 101½ | Ohio & Mississippi | 28 |
| Erie | 30½ | Cleve., Cin. & Col. | 61 |
| Erie pfd | 47 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 112½ |
| Harlem | 130 | Lake Shore | 74 |
| Harlem pfd | 125 | Indiana Central | 6½ |
| Michigan Central | 74 | Illinois Central | 102 |
| Pittsburg & Ft. W. | 92½ | Union Pac. stock | 70½ |
| Northwestern | 41½ | Central Pac. stock | 99½ |
| Northwestern pfd | 57½ | Union Pac. bonds | 99½ |
| Rock Island | 112½ | Del., Lack. & W. | 114½ |
| New Jersey Central | 112½ | | |

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, April 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prairie av, 105 ft n of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 25x 150 ft, dated April 12 | $ 6,050 |
| La Salle st, 257 8-10 ft s of North av, e f, 49 8-10 x173 39-100 ft, with buildings, dated April 13 | 20,000 |
| Rees st, 66 ft e of Halsted, s f, 24x100 ft, with improvements, dated April 13 | 2,600 |
| Cossitt st, 192 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 24x125 4-10 ft, dated April 8 | 2,500 |
| Dearborn st, s w cor of Goethe, e f, 69 94-100x 148 9-10 ft, dated April 8 | 24,000 |
| Dudley st, 263 8-10 feet s of Wabansia st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated April 13 | 500 |
| Indiana av, 125 8-10 feet s of Twenty-first st., e f, 25 7-12x161 3-10 ft, dated April 13 | 10,000 |
| The premises No. 94 Mulligan-st., dated April 14 | 800 |
| The premises No. 803 Archer av., dated April 12 | 5,000 |
| Wabansia st, 48 4-10 ft e of Girard st, n f, 24 3-10x80 ft, dated April 8 | 500 |
| Newberry st, 150 ft n of Maxwell st, e f, 24x100 ft, with buildings, dated April 10 | 1,600 |
| Henry st, 190 2-10 ft e of Loomis st, n f, 24x 124 ft, dated April 9 | 1,000 |
| Green st, 150 7-10 ft s of Pratt st, w f, 24x 135 3-10 ft, with buildings, dated April 13 | 2,075 |
| Oakley st, 245 ft n of North av, w f, 25x 124 75-100 ft, dated April 14 | 650 |
| West Adams st, 74 ft e of Robey st, s f, 30x125 ft, dated April 12 | 8,500 |
| Thirty seventh st, n w cor of Staunton av, s f, 42x110 ft, dated April 10 | 10,000 |
| Aberdeen st, 125 5-10 ft n of Monroe st, w f, 79 x125 ft (W. H. Holden to Henry A. Warren), dated April 10 | 50,000 |
| Jackson st, 115 1-10 ft e of Fifth av, s f, und ½ of 50x165 ft; also Adams st, s w cor of La Salle st, n f, und ¼ of 10x165 ft (S. M. Moore and J. H. Stead to J. M. Loomis), dated April 14 | 45,000 |
| Jackson st, 165 1-10 ft e of Fifth av, s f, und ½ of 100x165 ft (J. M. Loomis to S. M. Moore and J. H. Stead), dated April 14 | 40,000 |
| Noble st, 102 ft s of Chicago av, w f, 24x95 ft, dated Jan. 23, 1875 | 950 |
| Samuel st, 40 ft s of Clarinda st, w f, 25x130 ft, dated April 14 | 1,000 |
| Halsted st, 46 ft n of Erie st, e f, 46x116 ft, dated April 10 | 4,800 |
| NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM THE COURT-HOUSE. | |
| Lots 45 to 48, Block 4, Baxter's s w ¼ s e ¼ Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated April 13 | 2,400 |
| SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM THE COURT-HOUSE. | |
| Senechalle st, 94 ft n of Forty-second st, e f, 25x123 3-10 ft, dated April 12 | $ 650 |
| Senechalle st, 119 ft n of Forty-second st, e f, 25x123 3-10 ft, dated April 12 | 650 |
| Pierson av, n w cor of McCaffery st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 10 | 600 |
| Champlain av, about 375 ft s of Forty-fifth st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Feb. 20 | 1,200 |
| Lot 25 and w ½ Lot 26, Hulburd's Block 3, in Clough & Barney's Lots 34 and 35, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Feb. 16, 1874 | 837 |
| Tompkins place, 450 ft n of Fifty-fifth st, w f, 50x 52 ft, dated April 11 | 3,500 |
| Sheridan av, 125 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 50x 124 ft, dated April 12 | 700 |
| Lot 50, Hurford & Starr's n w ¼ n w ¼, s e ¼, Sec 9, 38, 14, dated March 1 | 510 |
| Paulina st, s w cor of Forty-ninth st, e f, 240x 124 6-10 ft, dated April 14 | 2,000 |
| WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM THE COURT-HOUSE. | |
| Cornelia st, about 100 ft n of Milwaukee av, w f, 300x133 48-100 ft, dated March 31 | $3,000 |

## COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

| | RECEIPTS. | | SHIPMENTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1875. | 1874. | 1875. | 1874. |
| Flour, brls | 11,085 | 9,605 | 11,486 | 11,049 |
| Wheat, bu | 37,570 | 65,910 | 38,518 | 107,372 |
| Corn, bu | 8,738 | 68,785 | 9,428 | 15,917 |
| Oats, bu | 14,450 | 21,350 | 5,518 | 15,577 |
| Rye, bu | 1,729 | 4,020 | 400 | 1,458 |
| Barley, bu | 3,843 | 2,400 | 4,079 | 9,266 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 90,458 | 151,875 | 95,291 | 139,043 |
| Flax seed, lbs | 5,207 | 41,900 | 22,100 | 20,500 |
| Broom-corn, lbs | 15,680 | 14,600 | 40,003 | 2,794 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 108,800 | 127,405 | 473,664 | 804,527 |
| Beef, brls | | | 153 | 6 |
| Pork, brls | 25 | 24 | 696 | 643 |
| Lard, lbs | 234,350 | 19,370 | 213,000 | 216,985 |
| Tallow, lbs | 17,190 | 17,995 | | 45,500 |
| Butter, lbs | 31,616 | 56,160 | 13,060 | 2,530 |
| Dressed hogs, No. | 52 | 28 | | |
| Live hogs, No. | 12,900 | 13,350 | 7,904 | 8,731 |
| Cattle, No. | 4,018 | 2,525 | 1,721 | 1,904 |
| Sheep, No. | 2,338 | 1,774 | 1,054 | 85 |
| Hides, lbs | 95,004 | 115,986 | 95,030 | 66,480 |
| Highwines, brls | 384 | | 391 | 357 |
| Wool, lbs | 173,755 | 46,741 | 66,039 | |
| Potatoes, bu | 20,124 | 5,127 | 2,324 | 2,881 |
| Lumber, No. feet | 285,000 | 243,000 | 1,567,000 | 1,711,234 |
| Shingles, No. | 2,305,000 | 2,705,000 | 1,395,000 | 1,765,000 |
| Lath, No. | | 60,000 | 50,000 | 56,000 |
| Salt, brls | 270 | 603 | 1,075 | 605 |

Also the following, without comparisons:

| Kind of produce. | Received. | Shipped. |
|---|---|---|
| Poultry, lbs | 10,026 | |
| Poultry, coops | 66 | |
| Game, pkgs | 141 | |
| Eggs, pkgs | 2,343 | 193 |
| Cheese, bxs | 418 | 160 |
| Dried fruits, lbs | 75,477 | 30,270 |
| Green apples, brls | 587 | 21 |
| Beans, bu | 954 | 15 |
| Hay, tons | 156 | |
| Hops, lbs | | 580 |
| Fish, pkgs | 551 | 1,639 |

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption: 2,165 bu wheat, 9,132 bu corn, 1,544 bu oats, 2,565 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Wednesday morning: 2 cars No. 1 spring, 22 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do, (31 wheat); 1 car high mixed corn, 3 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected do; 4 cars No. 2 oats, 1 car rejected do; 1 car No. 2 barley, 1 car rejected do. Total, 46 cars, or 17,000 bu. Inspected out, 15,402 bu wheat, 96,673 bu corn, 9,072 bu oats, 5,708 bu barley.

Lake freights were in better demand, with bids of 4½c for corn and 5c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Room was taken for 152,000 bu.

The season of winter storage on grain expires this evening. On and after to-morrow all grain delivered as regular must have five days to run on 2c storage. For all grain on which more than that storage charge is due, enough must be deducted from the selling price to cover the difference—the whole charge being paid when the grain is taken out of store.

The leading produce markets were generally more active yesterday, most of them being weak early, and strong in the latter part of the session.

The receipts of grain were again small. The quantity inspected into store was very small, and the out inspection large by comparison. Moderate lots are being shipped by rail, but the chief direction of activity at the elevators is in loading vessels to go out on the opening of navigation, and thus save additional storage. It is generally expected that the season will open much later than usual, but that is by no means certain. The recent weather has been very favorable for thawing out the immense accumulations of ice in the Straits of Mackinaw, and a report from Detroit received here yesterday stated that the ice in the straits is already unsafe for foot travel, though it has not moved yet. It was thought that a steamer could break her way through. In any event, the grain now here will lie more cheaply in vessel than in elevator, and a good deal more of loading would have been done to date but for a radical difference of opinion between carriers and shippers.

The present very small volume of receipts in grain will probably last but a day or two longer. Rising markets, and the fact of winter storage, have kept grain back; but the opening of summer will bring in receipts. The grain will, however, chiefly come from the accumulations at country depots. The farmers will be too busy in the fields to want to market grain. We note that the offerings of wheat and corn for future delivery were quite large yesterday morning, and that fact aided in the early depression of prices. It is the belief of those who are usually the best posted, that scarcely half the wheat surplus of last harvest has been marketed yet, while it is not expected that very large supplies of corn will come forward.

Dry goods were in active demand at steady rates. The movement in staple groceries was satisfactorily active, and late prices were thoroughly sustained. Soaps, candles, spices, and other side-goods were quoted quiet and steady. In the canned-goods market there is more animation than is usually observable at this stage of the season, and at the present low prices the market is strong. Fish are in steadily good request at uniform rates. The coal and wood markets were quiet and steady. Prices of leather, bagging, pig-iron, and oils were the same as on the preceding days of the week. Tobacco was in good request at the recently advanced quotations.

The lumber market was again fairly active and tolerably steady. Shingles were also in good request at full prices for the best brands. None of the vessels that have gone for lumber have returned. The hardware, iron, and drug merchants report a fair business at uniformly steady prices. Wool, hops, and hides were quiet. Broom-corn was rather more quiet, but held firmly at recent figures. A better demand for hay was reported, and sound prairie sold at higher figures. Timothy was steady. Seeds were moderately active and firm. Potatoes declined and closed weak under unexpectedly large receipts of Western varieties. Turkeys were scarce and firm, but other kinds of poultry and eggs were more plenty and lower.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active, and stronger all round, the recent decline having brought out buyers in force, which caused great confidence on the part of holders. The receipts of hogs were fair, and common lots were again easier; but product was strong at other points, and buying orders here were numerous, while local capital was more disposed to take hold. The business transacted yesterday was chiefly speculative, and a large part of it was in turning over from one month to another at the current differences of 30c per brl on pork, 20c per 100 lbs on lard, and ¼c per lb on meats. Very little was done in product for immediate delivery.

MESS PORK—Was active, and advanced 35c per brl, the average difference above Tuesday's figures being 40@42½c. The market rose 20c early under a brisk demand, lost the improvement about noon, when the orders had been filled, and then gradually strengthened under local confidence. Sales were reported of 120 brls cash at $21.60; 4,750 brls seller May at $21.70@22.00; 11,250 brls seller June at $21.90@22.30; 7,000 brls seller July at $22.10@22.60, and 1,400 brls seller August at $22.30@22.77½. Total, 24,520 brls. The market closed strong at $21.95@22.00 for cash; $22.05 for May; $22.35 for June, and $22.67½@22.70 for July.

Other descriptions of pork were quiet and firmer. Prime mess was quoted at $19.00, and extra prime at $15.50@16.00.

LARD—Was in better demand, and 10c per 100 lbs higher, in sympathy with an advance of 6d per 112 lbs in Liverpool, and a firmer feeling in New York. Sales were reported of 2,750 tcs, seller May, at $15.35@15.40; 8,500 tcs, seller June, at $15.47½@15.60; and 4,500 tcs, seller July, at $15.70@15.80. Total, 15,250 tcs. The market closed strong at $15.35 cash; $15.40 for May; $15.60 for June, and $15.80 for July.

MEATS—Were in very good demand, both for local and shipping account, and middles were a shade firmer, some lots being held ⅛c per lb higher than previously. Sales were reported of 400,000 lbs shoulders, seller June, at 8½c; 850,000 lbs short ribs at 11½c seller May, and 11¾c seller June; and 50 brls beef hams on private terms. The market closed at 7⅞c for shoulders, cash or seller April; 7⅞c do seller May; 8⅛@8¼c do seller June; long clear, 11c cash or seller April; do seller May, 11c; do seller June, 11¼c; short ribs, 11⅛c cash or seller April; do seller May, 11⅛@11¼c; do seller June, 11½c; short clears, cash or seller April, 11¼c; do seller May, 11½c; do seller June, 12½c. Boxed meats ¼c higher than loose. Sweet-pickled hams, 15 lbs average, at 11¾@12c. Bacon meats quoted at 13¼@14c for hams, 9c for shoulders, 12½c for short ribs, and 13c for short clears—all packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 8@11c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, at $8.25 for mess, $9.25 for extra mess, and $21.00@22.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8½@8¾c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet, but firm at previous quotations. One or two lots were wanted for shipment; the rest of the trade was local. The selling stocks continue small. Sales were reported of 100 brls winters on private terms; 650 brls spring extras, chiefly at $4.75@4.90; and 267 brls spring superfines at $3.50@4.25. Total, 1,017 brls. The market closed as follows: Choice winter extras, $5.50@7.00; common to good do, $5.00@5.25; choice spring extras, $5.00@5.25; fair do, shipping grades, $4.60@5.00; Minnesotas, $5.25@6.00; patent spring, $6.00@8.00; spring superfines, $3.75@4.25; rye flour, $5.30@5.40.

BRAN—Was in fair demand, but again easier, though the supply was not so large as previously. Sales were reported of 50 tons at $19.00 on track, and $19.00@19.25 free on board.

CORN-MEAL—Was quoted at $3.75@4.00 per brl for good, and $27.75@28.00 for coarse. Sales were 10 tons at $28.00 on track.

WHEAT—Was active and variable. The market averaged 1⅛@1½c lower, though closing a shade higher than on Tuesday. New York was quoted dull and lower, and our market weakened early under larger offerings of wheat to arrive in May, coupled with further assurances to the effect that the winter wheat is doing very well on the whole. This brought out free sellers from among the local operators, and the feeling was very much depressed at one time. Then a better demand sprung up, the short interest taking hold freely, and the tide changed, the tone being a firm one during the last hour of the session. The desire to buy was, however, chiefly directed towards June deliveries, the premium for that month widening to 1⅛c over the price for May, a good many lots being turned over at that difference. There was also rather more pressure to sell cash lots to avoid the change in prices due to the termination of winter storage this evening. Seller May opened at $1.04, sold at $1.04¾, receded to $1.03¼, rose to $1.03¾, declined to $1.03, and advanced to $1.04, closing at $1.03⅞. Seller June sold at $1.04½@1.05⅛, closing at $1.05⅛. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, ranged at 99⅞c@$1.01, closing at $1.00⅞; and gilt-edged receipts of do closed at $1.02¼. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring, at $1.03 for regular, and $1.05¼ for 2c storage; 38,000 bu No. 2 do at 99⅞c@$1.02¼; 2,000 bu No. 3 do (gilt edged) at 95½@96c; and 800 bu by sample at $1.10¼, free on board. Total, 41,600 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in better demand, both by shippers and local millers, and firm. Sales were reported of 8,000 bu at $1.03½ for No. 2 on 2c storage, and $1.10 for sample lots, free on board.

CORN—Was moderately active, and averaged 1c lower, the movement following that of wheat more closely than usual. Liverpool was 3d per 480 lbs lower, and New York was dull and easier in sympathy. The offerings for future delivery here were quite large, chiefly for May, and their weight broke down the market early, but it subsequently recovered, and was relatively firm in the latter part of the session. The word new will be dropped on Tuesday next, and there was some apprehension that the corn which has been held back so persistently for some weeks will come in after that date more rapidly than wanted. The majority of operators, however, seem to expect only moderate receipts. Seller May opened at 77⅛c, receded to 76c, sold at 76⅝c, declined to 75½c, and advanced to 76⅛c at the close. Seller June sold at 73½@76⅛c, closing at 76c. Seller the month or regular (new) No. 2 was quiet at 69@69⅛c, closing at the outside. Gilt-edged receipts of do closed nominally at 72¼c. Cash sales were reported of 44,200 bu No. 2 at 69@72c, and 2,800 bu rejected at 70¼@71c. Total, 49,000 bu.

OATS—Were less active and ⅛@¼c lower. The demand was chiefly speculative, but not very urgent, and the market receded and advanced in response to the fluctuations in other grain, and the, at times, comparatively liberal offerings, closing dull and weak, however, after the reception of late telegrams quoting a lower New York. Seller May opened at 61⅝c, fell to 61⅛c, rose to 61⅝c, and closed at 61⅝c. Seller June sold at 61⅜@61⅝c, and closed at 61½@61⅝c. Seller the month or regular No. 2 was quiet at 51@51½c and closed at about 58½c. Strictly fresh sold at 60½@61c, and rejected at 57¼@58c. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 58¼@58⅝c; 1,800 bu do strictly fresh at 60½@61c; 1,200 bu rejected at 57¼@58c; 2,400 bu by sample at 59½@61c on track. Total, 15,400 bu.

RYE—The receipts were again fair and the market dull and weak at a decline of 1½c from yesterday's closing quotations. Buyers refused to pay the prices asked, and some of them were reported to be filling their orders with rejected wheat. No. 2 fresh sold at $1.04 and a choice sample lot at $1.08. Sales 400 bu No. 2 fresh at $1.04; 800 bu by sample at $1.02@1.08 on track.

BARLEY—Was quiet, but advanced early 2@3c, under a moderate inquiry from parties having orders to fill, and light offerings. The trading was confined to cash or this month, and May was scarcely mentioned, though quoted higher, in sympathy with regular. No. 2 cash or seller the month sold early at $1.12@1.13, and closed at $1.10½@1.11. Seller May was quoted at $1.07@1.08. The lower grades were nominal at $1.03@1.05 for No. 3, and 95@97c for rejected. Cash sales include: 400 bu No. 2 regular (R. I.) at $1.13, and 800 bu do (Central) at $1.16; 3,200 bu by sample at 99c@$1.10. Total, 4,400 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was an active speculative demand for grain, and the markets were stronger all around. Provisions were quiet, lard being firmer.

Mess pork was in moderate demand, advancing early, and closing about the same as on 'Change. Seller May sold on the call at $22.12, and seller June closed at $22.32½@22.35. Sales: 6,750 brls at $22.15 cash or seller May; $22.32½@22.50 seller June; and $22.60@22.85 seller July.

Lard was quiet and firmer, with sales of 750 tcs at $15.45 for May, $15.65 for June, and $15.87½ for July.

Wheat was active, closing ⅛c higher. Seller May sold at $1.04@1.04⅛, and closed at $1.04⅛. Seller June closed at $1.05⅛@1.05⅛, selling early at $1.06.

Corn was in good demand, and advanced ⅝c, closing ⅝c higher than on 'Change. Seller May sold at 76⅝@77⅛c, and closed at 77⅛c. Seller June sold at 76@76½c, and closed at 76⅝c. New No. 2, seller May, sold at 73⅛@73½c, and closed at the inside.

Oats were ¼c higher, closing at 61½c for May, and 61⅝@62c for June.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at $2.17@2.22.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand, at unsettled prices. The quantity of corn on hand in Ohio and the Northwest on March 15, was estimated at 4,000 bales. Following is the full range of prices, the outside being the highest given for the best qualities of the grades named: Good to choice hurl, 12½@14c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 11@12@13c; fair to good do, 10@10½@11½c; inferior brush, 9@10c; crooked, 6@8c.

BUTTER—The butter market was comparatively steady. Continued light receipts serve to sustain values, notwithstanding the absence of any activity in the demand. Local consumers require all the choice butter now arriving, and the market is kept bare of such. Following are the quotations: Choice to fancy yellow, 25@33c; medium to good grades, 17@20c; inferior to common, 12@15c; inferior to choice roll, 18@22c.

BAGGING—Business is still very quiet. Orders are numerous enough, but the amounts called for are small. Prices are firm and unchanged. Stark, 31½c; Lewiston, 30c; Montaup, 30c; American A, 28½c; Amoskeag, 28½c; Otter Creek, 29c; burlap bags, 16@17½c; gunnies, single, 16@16½c; do double, 25c.

CHEESE—Prices remain steady, so far as prime factory is concerned, but are irregular for the lower grades. We quote: Prime mild factory, 17@18c; lower grades, 10@15½c.

COAL—A light business was doing in this department, and the prices heretofore ruling were not subjected to any quotable change: Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; cannel, $8.00@9.00; Erie and Walnut, Hill, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $5.00@5.50; Illinois, $4.50@5.00.

EGGS—Were lower under larger offerings and the withdrawal of shippers in consequence of news of a decline at the East. Sales were made at 13½@14c, the outside for cases.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There were liberal sales of apples, peaches, blackberries, currants, and prunes, but the distribution of other descriptions was light. The range of prices was about the same as on the earlier days of the week. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 6½@7½c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, layers, 18@19c; Turkish prunes, 8⅛@9½c; French prunes, kegs, 11½@12½c; do, boxes, 14@14½c; raisins, layers, $2.85@3.05; loose Muscatel, $3.90@4.10; Valencia, 11¾@11⅞c; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 28@31c; lemon peel, 19@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@19½c; Michigan apples, 9@9½c; Indiana and Illinois, 8⅛@8½c; Southern, 8@8½c; peaches, halves, 9½@10c; do mixed, 8@9c; do pared, 20@24c; blackberries, 10½@10¾c; raspberries, 31½@35c; pitted cherries, 33@35c. NUTS—Filberts, 13@14c; almonds, Terragona, 24@25c; Naples walnuts, 15@16c; Grenoble walnuts, 13@14c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 11@13c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@8c; African peanuts, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons were steady. Apples continue dull and weak: Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; oranges in boxes, $3.50@5.00; apples, per brl, fair to choice, $1.50@2.75; do, in car lots, $2.00@2.25; Aspinwall bananas, $5.00@8.00 per bunch; red bananas, $3.00@5.00 per bunch.

GROCERIES—The demand was chiefly centered in sugar, coffee, rice, sirup, and molasses, all of which were active and strong. In other departments business was quiet, almost to dullness. There were no quotable changes, and we repeat our list:

RICE—Patna, 7⅛@8c; Rangoon, 6¾@7¼c; Carolina, 7½@8½c; Louisiana, 7¼@8⅛c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 33½@34½c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31½c; choice to fancy Rio, 22½@23c; good to prime do, 21@22½c; common to fair, 20½@21½c; roasting, 19@20c; Singapore Java, 24@25c; Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Maracaibo, 21½@23½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@11⅞c; crushed and powdered, 11½c; granulated, 11⅛c; A, standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do No. 2, 10½c; B, 9⅞@10c; extra C, 9⅝@9¾c; C No. 2, 9⅛@9¼c; yellow, C No. 1, 9⅛@9½c; choice brown, 8⅝@9c; fair to prime do, 8@8⅝c; common do, 7½@7⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 8⅛@9c; common to fair do, 7½@8c; N. O. common to choice, 7½@9c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.15@1.20; silver drips, extra fine, 65@70c; good sugar-house sirup, 58@60c; extra do, 63@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 73@75c; do prime, 70@72c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, 60@65c; common molasses, 42@44c; blackstrap, 40@41c.

SPICES—Allspice, 15½@16½c; cloves, 50@53c; cassia, 30@33c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; Calcutta ginger, 15½@18½c.

SOAPS—German Mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 4¾@5c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅜c; Savon Imperial, 5c.

HAY—Was in better demand and sound offerings of prairie were stronger. Dealers still have a large quantity of "heated" hay on hand and are closing it out as fast as possible at various prices. Sales were: 40 tons No. 1 timothy at $19.00 free on board; 20 tons at $18.00; 10 tons at $18.50; 20 tons No. 1 prairie at $12.00; 10 tons at $12.25; 10 tons at $11.00; 10 tons choice at $14.00, all on track; 10 tons slough at $12.00; 10 tons mixed timothy at $14.00 on track. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $18.00@19.00; No. 2 do, $17.00@17.50; mixed, $15.00@15.50; prime upland prairie, $13.50@14.00; No. 1, do, $12.50@13.00; No. 2, $9.50@10.00.

HIGHWINES—Were in better demand, at the previous quotation, though the orders were still few. Sales were limited to 100 brls at $1.11 per gallon. The market closed rather firm at that figure, in sympathy with a slight improvement in the tone in New York.

HIDES—Were dull and easy. The following quotations are usually adhered to by dealers, higher figures being paid only in exceptional instances: Quotations: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 8½c; heavy do, 8c; part cured, 7½@8c; green calf, 14c; dry flint hides, kip and calf, 14@18c; dry salted hides, 14@15c; deacon skins, 40@50c; sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 40@42c. Hides with one grub and over are classed as damaged. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were dull at 30@33c for Westerns, very choice being held at 40c. The New York market is reported a little more active, but no corresponding improvement is noticed here.

LUMBER—There were no new features. The yard business was fair, the common grades receiving, as usual, the most attention:

| | |
|---|---|
| First clear | $52.00@55.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 46.00@50.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 37.00@40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 41.00@45.00 |
| Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough | 33.00@35.00 |
| Clear siding, 1st and second | 20.00@22.00 |
| First common siding | 18.00@20.00 |
| Flooring, first common, dressed | 31.00@33.00 |
| Flooring, second common, dressed | 24.00@26.00 |
| Box boards, A and B | 24.00@28.00 |
| A stock boards | 34.00@38.00 |
| B stock boards | 30.00@32.00 |
| C stock boards | 21.00@28.00 |
| Fencing (16 ft.) | 13.00@14.00 |
| Common lumber, 18 ft and under | 12.00@13.50 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 ft | 11.00@12.00 |
| Lath | 2.00@2.25 |
| A shingles | 3.00@3.25 |
| Shingles on track (A) | 2.65@2.80 |

OILS—This market was without new features. A steadily improving demand is reported at generally firm prices. We quote: Carbon (standard white) 115 deg. test, 14½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 15½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 18½c; extra winter lard oil, $1.20@1.28; No. 1, $1.00@1.02; No. 2, 80@85c; linseed, raw, 79c; do boiled, 83c; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.35@2.40; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05; do extra, 95c@$1.00; do No. 1, 85@90c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 43@44c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14½@15c; naphtha, common, 12½@15c.

POTATOES—Were dull and weak, under heavy offerings. The receipts consist largely of Western stock. Quotations: Eastern Peachblows, $1.05@1.08; Western, 95c; Early Rose, Eastern, $1.00; do Western, 90c; Peachblows from store at $1.10@1.15; Early Rose, $1.00@1.05.

POULTRY—Chickens were lower, under larger offerings. Turkeys were in active request and firm. Other poultry was slow: Turkeys, live, 17@20c; chickens, live, $4.75@5.50 per doz or 13@15c per lb; geese, live, $7.00@9.00 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy was in fair request, and firmer, selling at $2.40@2.50 for prime to extra, and $2.12½@2.35 for fair to good. Clover was quiet and firm, selling at $7.00, and mammoth do at $7.00@8.00. Hungarian sold at $1.00@1.12½, and millet at $1.30. Choice millet was quoted at $1.40. Fair to prime flax brought $1.85@2.00.

SALT—Was moderately active. The market is firm, owing to light stocks here and elsewhere. The supply at Saginaw is unusually small: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.65; Canada, do, $1.70; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.12½; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00@4.25.

WOOL—Was quiet and steady. The small quantity of wool offered is selling to manufacturers, who are buying only to keep their mills running until new wool can be obtained. There is a desire among sellers to dispose of everything, of course, but, in order to do so, no cutting of prices has yet been found necessary. New wool will probably open as low as last spring. Good to prime tub-washed, 56@58c; poor to good tub-washed, 45@52c; fine and medium washed fleece, 47@50c; fancy do, 51c; coarse washed fleece, 40@45c; medium and coarse unwashed, 36@37c; fine unwashed, 27@30c; pulled wool, 42@47c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

| Receipts— | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 4,032 | 9,057 | 688 |
| Tuesday | 4,018 | 12,900 | 2,338 |
| Wednesday | 4,300 | 13,000 | 1,600 |
| Total | 12,410 | 34,957 | 4,524 |
| Same time last week | 9,812 | 25,190 | 4,756 |
| *Shipments—* | | | |
| Monday | 3,272 | 5,803 | 649 |
| Tuesday | 1,721 | 7,904 | 1,054 |
| Total | 4,993 | 13,797 | 1,703 |

Sanguinary frays among the rougher elements at the Stock-Yards have become so frequent that the buyers and sellers have been moved to petition the proprietors of the Exchange saloon to close their bar. In case of refusal, legal proceedings are threatened.

CATTLE—Yesterday was among the most active days of the present season. The assemblage of Eastern buyers was unusually full, and their operations were on an extensive scale, the aggregate of their purchases falling little short of 3,500. Dispatches from the East were of a stimulating tone, activity and firmness prevailing at nearly all the prominent points, and the feeling here was buoyant in sympathy. Trading opened sharp this morning, and continued uninterruptedly active to the close, at $3.00@3.75 for scalawags; at $4.00@4.75 for ordinary to good stockers; at $4.25@5.50 for common to good butchers' stock, and at $5.50@7.10 for shipping beeves. Strader, Wadsworth & Hall sold a drove at the latter price. Other notable sales were 16, averaging 1,333 lbs, at $6.60, by the same firm; 17, averaging 1,417 lbs, at $5.80, by Jesse Adams, and a drove at $6.70, by Noe & Holmes. Most of the transfers were at $5.83@6.40.

CATTLE SALES.

| Number and description. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 17 extra steers | 1,447 | $6.80 |
| 110 choice steers | 1,367 | 6.45 |
| 15 choice steers | 1,475 | 6.20 |
| 48 choice steers | 1,343 | 6.40 |
| 15 choice steers | 1,318 | 6.30 |
| 16 extra steers | 1,333 | 6.60 |
| 59 choice steers | 1,390 | 6.25 |
| 16 choice steers | 1,214 | 6.25 |
| 15 choice steers | 1,336 | 6.00 |
| 65 choice steers | 1,184 | 6.00 |
| 50 choice steers | 1,293 | 6.20 |
| 50 choice steers | 1,297 | 6.10 |
| 48 choice steers | 1,439 | 6.10 |
| 54 choice steers | 1,421 | 6.30 |
| 15 good steers | 1,180 | 5.85 |
| 34 medium steers | 1,130 | 5.60 |
| 15 medium steers | 1,150 | 5.75 |
| 15 butcher's stock | 960 | 5.25 |
| 17 medium steers | 1,126 | 5.70 |
| 10 good steers | 1,120 | 5.85 |
| 30 good steers | 1,103 | 5.87½ |
| 17 medium steers | 1,157 | 5.60 |
| 18 medium steers | 1,146 | 5.80 |
| 16 medium steers | 1,151 | 5.80 |
| 16 oxen | 1,440 | 4.60 |
| 12 stockers | 929 | 4.25 |
| 51 medium steers | 1,208 | 5.85 |
| 91 good steers | 1,376 | 5.90 |
| 32 choice steers | 1,393 | 6.35 |
| 31 choice steers | 1,183 | 6.12½ |
| 49 choice steers | 1,312 | 6.20 |
| 51 choice steers | 1,358 | 6.37½ |
| 10 choice steers | 1,243 | 6.25 |
| 71 choice steers | 1,316 | 6.00 |
| 29 stockers | 710 | 4.15 |
| 14 butcher's stock | 1,014 | 5.15 |
| 10 choice steers | 1,385 | 6.00 |
| 25 choice steers | 1,486 | 6.45 |
| 16 choice steers | 1,263 | 6.30 |

HOGS—Good to extra heavy hogs were again scarce, and were salable at quite as high figures as were paid on either of the preceding days of the week, but light weights and common to medium heavy were dull and irregularly lower. The supply was not all disposed of, and the general market closed easy. Sales were at $7.50@9.50, the latter price being paid in several instances for extra Philadelphia hogs.

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 135 | $8.15 | 53 | 244 | $9.00 | 54 | 200 | $7.87½ |
| 84 | 198 | 7.90 | 53 | 240 | 8.15 | 59 | 233 | 8.35 |
| 65 | 162 | 7.70 | 53 | 189 | 7.85 | 101 | 175 | 7.8¾ |
| 83 | 186 | 7.8 | 125 | 188 | 8.00 | 48 | 211 | 8.00 |
| 53 | 255 | 9.00 | 54 | 190 | 7.95 | 62 | 231 | 8.05 |
| 38 | 187 | 7.90 | 59 | 188 | 7.75 | 58 | 173 | 7.90 |
| 51 | 167 | 7.80 | 37 | 180 | 7.75 | 72 | 250 | 8.35 |
| 51 | 215 | 8.10 | 53 | 176 | 7.75 | 54 | 209 | 7.90 |
| 41 | 230 | 8.25 | 64 | 225 | 8.15 | 63 | 191 | 7.80 |
| 48 | 325 | 9.50 | 42 | 175 | 7.85 | 56 | 161 | 7.70 |
| 31 | 181 | 9.50 | 76 | 133 | 7.35 | 37 | 205 | 7.85 |
| 61 | 181 | 7.90 | 39 | 184 | 7.75 | 58 | 145 | 7.70 |
| 38 | 257 | 8.2 | 46 | 160 | 7.70 | 175 | 181 | 7.90 |
| 67 | 214 | 8.00 | 67 | 165 | 7.10 | 44 | 163 | 7.75 |
| 69 | 189 | 8.0 | 66 | 165 | 7.8 | 56 | 244 | 8.00 |
| 193 | 205 | 8.00 | 51 | 201 | 7.9 | 44 | 200 | 8.10 |
| 50 | 343 | 8.7 | 35 | 109 | 7.70 | 36 | 274 | 8.25 |
| 44 | 224 | 8.20 | 51 | 221 | 8.00 | 62 | 157 | 7.85 |
| 60 | 100 | 8.00 | 50 | 214 | 8.00 | 38 | 186 | 7.85 |
| 75 | 180 | 8.00 | 48 | 179 | 7.80 | 60 | 172 | 8.20 |
| 65 | 201 | 8.2 | 92 | 200 | 9.25 | 68 | 219 | 8.10 |
| 23 | 318 | 9.00 | 65 | 181 | 7.90 | 126 | 58 | 7.80 |

SHEEP—Were in active demand at $4.00@7.00 for common to extra. Prices were firm at the advance gained earlier in the week. We quote good to choice at $5.75@6.75; and common to medium at $4.50@5.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 901; total for the week 5,161. The market yesterday late in the day was more active, prices ruling a shade higher, with a good quality of stock. To-day the market is slow for want of stock; twenty cars fresh arrivals through consignments; there has been an unusual amount of common quality of stock received and sold this week, principally common Canada and Michigan stockers. Good cattle found ready sales at an advance in prices asked. Sales, 710 Illinois steers averaging 1,035, 1,050, and 1,286 lbs at $5.75; $6.00, and $6.62½; 100 Ohio steers, ranging 1,019 to 1,109, at $5.00@5.75; 75 Missouri steers averaging 1,476 at $6.87½; 400 stockers principally Canada, ranging from 664 to 896, $4.60@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 600, making the total for the week 8,200. The market, which opened dull yesterday morning, was more active late in the day. To-day only 114 sold, leaving 9 cars in the yards. Sales 1,440 Michigan wool sheep, ranging 91@105 lbs, at $5.60@7.25; 124 Ohio clipped, 95, 101, and 107, at $5.30@5.70; 150 Illinois sheep, averaging 72, at $5.25; 60 Ohio sheep, averaging 72, at $5.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,600; total for the week, 11,300. The market opened moderately active; Yorkers, $4.90@8.40; heavy hogs, $8.60@8.75.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 14.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,800; market active and firm at an advance of ¼c; extreme range, 11@14c; general sales at 11½@12½c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,570 to-day; 1,600 yesterday; market closed firm at 5@6½c for clipped sheep, and 6½@8½c for unshorn.

SWINE—Receipts, 4,900 to-day, and 1,780 yesterday; none offered alive.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—HOGS—Receipts, 980; market firm; shippers, $8.00@7.25; bacon, $7.50@7.75; good to extra, $8.00@8.50.

CATTLE—Receipts, 385; market strong; good demand; offerings improved in quality; sales choice native steers, 1,480 lbs average, $6.30; good do, $5.75@6.00; butchers', $3.25@5.65; mixed stock, $4.25@5.50.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, April 14.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 714 head, and for two days past, 1,826 head. Supply still very light and barely equal to the demand, though prices are fully ¼@⅜c higher all around. At present writing everything is sold except a few tail ends, and very few reported to arrive. Best, $5.50@7.25.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—HOGS—Steady, and in moderate demand; common, 7½@8c; fair to medium, 8½@8¾c; good, $8.65@8.80; receipts, 1,845; shipments, 650.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LIVERPOOL, April 14—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 2, 21s; No. 1, 22s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Club, No. 2, 9s 5d; No. 1, 9s 10d; white, No. 2, 9s 3d; No. 1, 9s 7d; spring, No. 2, 8s 6d; No. 1, 9s 2d; winter, No. 2, 9s 5d; No. 1, 9s 6d. Corn—No. 2, 34s 9d; No. 1, 35s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 78s 6d. Lard, 68s.

LIVERPOOL, April 14—2 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and easy.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 78s. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 14—Latest.—FLOUR—Extra State dull at 20s.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 spring steady at 9s 1d; No. 2 do, 8s 9d; winter steady, at 9s 3d. Corn—New steady, at 35s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Prime mess Eastern steady at 88s; do Western, steady at 78s. Lard—Prime Western firmer at 68s. Bacon—Cumberland cut new steady at 49s; short rib steady at 52s; short clear steady at 52s 6d; long clear steady at 53s 6d. Hams, long cut 20 lbs average, 51s; shoulders, new, steady at 39s. Beef—Extra India mess, steady at 116s; India mess steady at 90s. Prime mess dull at 68s.

TALLOW—Prime city steady at 40s 9d.

LARD OIL—70s.

CHEESE—Choice American new steady at 72s.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 27s.

RESIN—Common steady at 5s 9d; fine steady at 17s.

REFINED PETROLEUM—9½d; spirits do, 8½d.

LONDON, April 14.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £7,000.

CONSOLS—Money, 93⅜@93¾; account, 93⅝@93⅞.

UNITED STATES BONDS—'65s, 103¾; '67s, 107¼; 10-40s, 103; new 5s, 103¾.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES—New York Central, 91; Erie, 27¾@28; preferred, 38.

REFINED PETROLEUM—10¼c; spirits do, 9¾c.

TALLOW—41s.

PARIS, April 14.—RENTES—63f 85c.

FRANKFORT, April 14.—UNITED STATES BONDS—'62s, 99.

ANTWERP, April 14.—PETROLEUM—30c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Business fairly active with jobbers to-day, and the package trade in cotton goods, prints, etc., more animated. Cotton goods steady at current prices. Plaid prints continue in good demand. Dress goods less active. Shawls and woolens are quiet. Parker, Wilder & Co.'s stock of flannel blankets and woolens will be sold at auction Monday, on account of damage by the late fire.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, April 14.—No new features in the wool market; demand steady; prices unchanged; manufacturers continue to purchase in lots as wanted; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 53@58c, with fair demand; Michigan and Western fleeces selling at 49@52½c; combing and delaine fleeces 63@66c; super pulled wool in demand, and the grades most wanted are good and choice at 50@57c; low grades at 42@47c.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, April 14.—Petroleum firm; crude, $1.72½ bid, $1.75 asked, at Parker's; refined, 14½@14¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, April 14.—GRAIN—Inquiry for wheat limited and prices for Chicago spring favor buyer, but Milwaukee comparatively firm; winter dull and tame; market closes lower at a decline; demand fair for spring to complete freight engagements; millers not buying to any extent; winter dull and heavy; sales are 136,900 bu, at $1.18@1.23 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota; $1.25 for No. 1 Chicago spring; $1.19@1.21 for No. 2 Chicago spring, in store and afloat; $1.23 for No. 2 Milwaukee in store, and $1.23@1.24 afloat. $1.28½ for No. 1 Milwaukee afloat; $1.30 for No. 1 Minnesota afloat; $1.25@1.30 for red Western, inferior to good, afloat; $1.41½ — white Michigan afloat. Barley is dull and tame; choice is well held; sales of [illegible] bu two-rowed State at $1.18 on track. Oats active, and buyers have the advantage; offerings fair; sales, 35,000 bu new Ohio mixed at 75c afloat, and 74c on track; white at 75@76c; Western mixed at 75½c afloat, and 74½c on track, and 73c bid in store; white at 75@75½c; State mixed at 74@75c on track and afloat; and white at 75@76c afloat; and mixed Canadian to arrive at 75c. Rye scarce and firm. Corn opened quiet, but closed higher; demand fair; for export chiefly; sales, 115,000 bu Western mixed at 91@92c in store, 92½@93½c afloat for new; old is held at 95c in store; Western yellow at 93c afloat; Jersey yellow at 93@93½c afloat.

PROVISIONS—Cut meat quiet; dry salted shoulders held at 9c; short cut hams at 12@12½c; middles firm at 12½@12½c for long clear; loss quiet; sales 100 tcs; 15 7-16c for prime steam.

WHISKY—Market firm, with buyers at $1.14 and sellers at $1.14½.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Market strong, but quiet, at an advance on yesterday's prices, which was fully sustained to-day. Late last evening 130 bags per Ontario, and 523 bags per Merrimac, were sold, terms not transpired, and at Baltimore 820 bags per Chanticleer at 17⅛c; ordinary cargo at 16@16½c; fair do, 17@17¼c; good do, 17½@18c; prime do, 18¼@18½c, and extreme range for lots, 18¼@23c, all in gold. Sugars—The market for raw sugars was firm, but quiet; the extreme prices insisted on check business.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

NEW YORK, April 14.—FLOUR—Steady; receipts, 13,000 brls; super Western and State, $4.70@5.00; common to good extra, $5.15@5.50; good to choice, $5.55@5.85; white wheat Western extra, $5.90@6.50; extra Ohio, $5.20@7.00; St. Louis, $5.50@8.25. Rye flour and corn-meal unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand, and lower; receipts, 71,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.25@1.30; No. 3 do, $1.15@1.18; No. 2 Chicago, $1.19@1.21; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.20@1.22; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.22@1.24; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.15@1.27; winter red Western, $1.28@1.33; amber Western, $1.30@1.32; white do, $1.35@1.41½. Rye firmer; 97c@$1.01. Barley dull and drooping. Malt quiet and heavy. Corn steady; fair demand; receipts, 51,000 bu; mixed Western, 91@92c, in store. Oats dull; receipts, 15,000 bu; mixed Western, 71@73c; white do, 69@76c.

HAY—Heavy; 70@75c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio 18@19½c in gold. Sugar quiet; very firm; fair to good refining, 8@8⅝c; prime, 8⅝c; refined, 10@11½c. Molasses in good demand and firm. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 14½@14¾c; crude, 7⅛c.

STRAINED RESIN—Firm, at $2.10@2.15.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firmer, at 38c.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 19@21c.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole, Buenos and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weights, 24@30c.

WOOL—Steady; domestic fleece, 45@60c; pulled, 30@51c; unwashed, 15@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork excited and firmer; new, $22.50@22.75. Beef dull. Cut meats quiet. Pickled hams, 11½@12¼c. Middles quiet; long clear, 12½@12¾c; short do, 12¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam, 15⅜c.

BUTTER—Heavy; Western, 14@20c.

CHEESE—Heavy; 10@16c.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.13½@1.14.

METALS—Manufactured copper, steady; ingot lake, firm; $22.25@22.50. Scotch pig iron dull, at 32@38c; American dull at 23@28c. Russia sheet at $14.50 in gold. Nails steady; cut, $3.25@3.50; clinch, $5.00@6.50; horseshoe unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—FLOUR—Choice spring active; others quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota family, $5.00@5.75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do, $5.50@6.00; high grades, $6.25@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat in steady request; red, $1.28@1.31; amber, $1.32. Rye scarce; $1.10. Corn—Yellow and mixed, 90@91c. Oats in good demand; white, 73½@75c; mixed, 72@72½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $22.00@22.50. Beef hams, 18@22½c; smoked do, 13@14c; pickled do, 12½@12½c. Dressed hogs, 10@10c. Lard, 14@15½c.

WHISKY—Dull; Western, $1.13.

PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.

SEEDS—Clover wanted; Western, $11.50@12.25; timothy, $2.40@2.50; flax, $1.90.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Steady; fine Western, 15@16½c.

EGGS—Lower; Western, 17@19c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 at $1.06; No. 2 at $1.00; May at $1.03¾; June at $1.04½. Oats quiet; nominally easier; No. 2, fresh at 60½c, in store at 61c. Corn quiet and easier; No. 2 mixed, fresh, at 74@75c; May at 75c. Rye steady; No. 1 store, fresh, at $1.15. Barley scarce; firm; No. 1 at $1.10; No. 3 store, fresh, at $1.07.

PROVISIONS—Inactive; a shade firmer. Mess pork, $21.37½@21.40 cash; $21.60 May. Sweet-pickled hams 11@11½c. Dry-salted shoulders at 7½@7⅝c; middles at 11@11½, all loose; boxed meats ¼c higher than loose.

LARD—Firm; steam at 15¼@15½c; kettle at 16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; oats, 700 bu; wheat, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; oats, 500 bu; wheat, 2,700 bu; corn, 100 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—FLOUR—Fair and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; a shade lower; red, $1.12@1.15. Corn steady; moderate demand; 74@75c. Oats fair and firm; white, 69@70c. Rye dull and declined; $1.15@1.17. Barley scarce and firm.

OIL—Linseed steady; moderate demand; 75c. Lard fair and firm; $1.18@1.20.

EGGS—Fair and firm; 15@16c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—Active; advanced; $11.00@12.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork fair and firm; $22.00. Lard demand good at full prices; steam, 14@14½c; kettle, 15¼c; bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 8c; clear ribs, 11@12¼c; clear, 11½c. Bacon fair and firm; 9½@9¾c; 12½@12½c; 12⅝@13c.

WHISKY—Fair and firmer; $1.11.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—FLOUR—Choice, $6.75@7.25; other grades unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn dull and lower; yellow mixed and yellow, 88c; white, 88@89c. Oats, moderate demand; irregular; Ohio River, 75c; St. Louis, 73c.

BRAN—Market bare.

HAY—Prime dull; $24.50; choice scarce, $30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork held at $22.75. Dry salt meats, receipts light; demand limited; 8½c; 11½c; 12c. Lard in light supply; no demand; tierce, packers', 14¼c; refined, 15¼c; kegs, 15½@16c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in light supply; good demand; common, 6½@7c; fair to fully fair, 7½@8c; prime to choice, 8½@8¾c. Coffee unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; $3.75@3.85.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—FLOUR—Scarce and firm; low and medium grades better; superfine winter, $4.50@5.75; X, $4.75@5.15; XX, $5.50@5.85.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.23½@1.23 cash; $1.25 May; No. 2 spring, 99c@$1.00. Corn dull and unsettled, closing lower; No. 2, 75@75c, closing at 74½c; elevator lots, 75½@75½c, May. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 65@65c cash; 64½c May. Barley higher; No. 2 spring, $1.30@1.35. Rye—Nothing done.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.11.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $22.50 July. Dry salt meats—Firmer feeling, but nothing done. Bacon firmer; only small order trade. Lard firmer at 15c; generally held higher.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Western, $1.32@1.33; No. 2 do, $1.30. Corn weak; Western mixed, 91c. Oats dull; white Western, 70@71c; mixed do, 69c. Rye firmer; $1.12@1.15.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong and active; Rio, 16@19c.

HAY—Dull.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak. Mess pork, $22.50. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 8½@8¾c; clear rib, 11¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders, 9½@9¾c; clear rib, 12½c; hams, 14½@15c. Lard dull; refined, 15¼@16c.

BUTTER—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Advancing; 6⅝@6¾c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.20; amber Michigan, $1.18; May, $1.19¾; June, $1.21¼; No. 2 red, May, $1.19; June, $1.21. Corn steady; moderate demand; high mixed, 67@67½c; May and June, 77c; low mixed, 75½@76c; no grade, 75c. Oats dull and shade lower; No. 2, 66c; white, 68c; Michigan, 64c; rejected, 61c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 40,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 80,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 14.—FLOUR—In steady demand; superfine Western, $4.50@4.75; common extras, $5.25@5.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota family, $5.75@6.25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.00@6.75; Illinois, $6.25@7.25; St. Louis, $6.25@8.00; fancy Minnesota, $7.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 94@96c. Oats—Mixed and white, 73@76c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 14.—GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady; shelled, 77@78c; ears, 74c. Oats dull; No. 1 State, 68c; No. 2 do, 66c; white, 69c.

PETROLEUM—Very firm; standard white, car lots, 11½c; Ohio State test, 12½c; small lots 1@2c higher.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 150 bu; corn, 1,750 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 14.—GRAIN—No transactions; holders firm. Wheat—No. 2 Chicago, $1.12; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.18. Corn—Holders asking 85c for new, on track.

MARINE.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Freights are in fair demand, but only a few engagements were made, the rates offered being in most instances below the ideas of vessel agents. The schr Champion takes wheat, and the schrs Ellen Spry and Sweetheart corn to Buffalo, probably at 4½c for corn and 5c for wheat, or 3c for the corn-vessels to Sarnia. The schr J. C. Harrison loads corn at unnamed rates. The total capacity about 36,000 bu wheat, and 115,000 bu corn.

MILWAUKEE.

Freights opened at 5c on wheat to Buffalo, and about 9½c to Oswego. Charters: To Buffalo—Schrs Francis Berriman and Harvest Home, wheat at 5½c. No rates have yet been established on coarse freights. During the season the schr Middlesex will carry 5,000 cords of wood for Sunderman & Co. at going rates. The I. M. Hill and Middlesex are also chartered to carry lumber from Manistee and Muskegon to Chicago at going rates. Both vessels will go into commission this week, their first cargoes to be slabs from the east shore to Milwaukee.

DETROIT.

Locally nothing is doing. Wheat to Buffalo nominal at 4@4½c.

CLEVELAND.

The schr Trenton, which left here for Kelley's Island on Saturday, has a contract to bring twenty loads of limestone here, eighty cords to the load, at $3.50 per cord, the vessel to handle cargo. She has also engaged to bring two cargoes of wood from Black River here at the rate of $1.50 per cord.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS AND BUOYS.

The Treasury Department will soon invite proposals for the material and construction of life-saving stations and houses of refuge along the Northern lakes.

On Lake Ontario they are to build at Oswego and 1 mile west of Stony Point.

On Lake Erie at Buffalo, Presque Isle, Fairport, Cleveland, and Marblehead.

On Lake Huron at Port Aux Barques, Tawas, Sturgeon Point, North Point, Thunder Bay, and Forty Mile Point.

On Lake Michigan at Chicago, Beaver Island, North Manitou Island, Point Aux Bec Scies, Grand Point au Sauble, Grand Haven, St. Joseph, Grosse Point, Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Twin River Point.

On Lake Superior four establishments between White Fish Point and Au Sauble.

These buildings are to be finished this spring and summer.

The Light-House Board gives notice that upon the opening of navigation in the spring of 1875 the following buoys will be placed:

"A second-class can buoy, red, will be placed in 3½ fathoms water, to mark the southern extremity of the shoal of Ottawa (Tawas) Point, Tawas Bay, Lake Michigan—Tawas (Point) light-house bearing, per compass, N. E. ¾ E., distant 1⅛ miles; Tawas City N. W. by W. ¾ W. 3 miles.

"Two third-class spar buoys to mark the entrance to North Bay, Wisconsin—the one off North Point will be red, and that off South Point will be black.

"A third-class spar buoy, red, to mark the east side of the middle ground, in Sturgeon Bay."

THE ANCHOR LINE.

The Buffalo *Courier* gives the following statistics in regard to the Anchor Line, which runs between Buffalo and Chicago:

CARRYING PASSENGERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| India (iron) | Capt. R. Fitzgerald |
| China (iron) | Capt. George B. Dickson |
| Japan (iron) | Capt. A. McDougall |
| Arizona | Capt. George Hogg |

FREIGHT STEAMERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia (iron) | Capt. C. M. Fellows |
| Alaska (iron) | Capt. D. Caughlin |
| Merchant (iron) | Capt. M. Millard |
| Gordon Campbell | Capt. H. A. Sisson |
| Thomas A. Scott | Capt. A. Briggs |
| Annie Young | Capt. Robert Craig |

VESSELS TOWED BY STEAMERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Annie Sherwood | Capt. Thomas Riordan |
| Schuylkill | Capt. M. T. Lynch |
| Allegheny | Capt. Lewis Barry |

The boats this season will run between this port and Chicago, touching at Erie, Detroit, Mackinaw, and Milwaukee. The prop Winslow, Capt. Ben Williams, will run on Lake Superior in connection with the stmrs Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic, to Marquette, Portage Lake, and Isle Royal. The lumber line running between Erie and Saginaw, will consist of the stmrs Selina and Prindiville, and tow-barges Gardner and Keepsake.

Cap. E. T. Evans is the Manager of the line, and has his headquarters at Buffalo.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.

The scow N. M. Dunham arrived yesterday from the head of the lake with a load of wood.

The schrs Mary Booth and Ketchum cleared yesterday for the head of the lake.

The schr Express, William Lane Captain, left for Monistique last evening with a load of supplies.

The schr Ada Medora was taken in charge by the Chicago Dry-Dock Company yesterday to receive a general overhauling.

The schrs R. B. Campbell, Little Bell, and Seventh Ohio cleared for Muskegon last night, to bring over cargoes of lumber.

The Captain of the schr Express received a letter from Monistique that the ice had all gone from the bay and the north end of the lake, and that there was little if any floating ice. The wind had been blowing for some time from the east and southeast.

The prop G. P. Heath, B. C. Britton Captain, arrived here yesterday from Saugatuck, and is the first boat from that section. The little craft consumed twenty-four hours in making the passage, a distance of about 75 miles. She encountered large fields of ice all the way to Chicago.

The tug and vessel owners and the proprietors of docks in the main branch of the river are well pleased with the reappointment of Mr. William Carey as Harbor Master for that part of the river. Mr. Carey exercised great judgment and vigilance in keeping the river clear from obstructions last season, and this season he will undoubtedly be as energetic as ever in preventing accidents and keeping order.

MILWAUKEE.

The schr Napoleon has been released from libel.

The striking calkers have compromised on $2, and resumed work yesterday.

The stmr Menominee, of the Goodrich Line, arrived at Grand Haven Friday on the first regular trip.

Mr. E. M. Peck, of Cleveland, has assumed the management of the Grand Haven and Manistee lines of steamers.

The Engelmann Transportation Company have agreed to deliver the new stmr Flora to the Northwestern Transportation Company, in a finished condition, by the 15th of May.

The prop Jacob Bertschy arrived from Manistee yesterday morning. She reports plenty of heavy ice in the lake. Her officers saw a schooner in the ice off Point au Sauble, under full sail, making slow progress.

The Vessel-Owners' Association, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, took action looking to a modification of hull and trip insurance. Before adjournment, the old officers were unanimously chosen to serve another year. They are as follows: President, D. M. Brigham; Vice-President, Zachary Saveland; Secretary and Treasurer, Louis Blayer; Executive Committee, R. P. Fitzgerald, David Vance, Charles W. Morris.

BAY CITY.

George K. Jackson, Esq., of this port, has purchased a one-third interest in the prop Allegheny. The boat is now at Detroit, where about $5,000 have been laid out in repairs.

The prop Buffalo and barges Merrimac and Bay City on Saturday commenced loading at William Peters' docks here, with lumber for Toledo. The tow will carry about 1,600,000 feet and will be ready to leave the river as soon as the condition of the ice will admit.

LAKE ST. CLAIR.

DETROIT.

The river was clear of ice yesterday.

The schr Eighth Ohio was raised Sunday morning.

The harbor tug Favorite yesterday brought over from Sandwich the tugs Bob Anderson and L. L. Lyon to fit out.

The schr Columbian, rebuilt at an expense of $16,000, was shifted from the foot of Twelfth street to the gas works dock to take on her traps.

The tug H. A. Ballentine, moored near Clark's Dry-Dock, has been thoroughly refitted, and her machinery overhauled. She will resume duty.

A dispatch states the ice in the straits is unsafe for foot travel, but has not moved. The operator thinks a steamer could break through. Thermometer 55 deg.

The stmr R. N. Rice left this port Monday morning for Cleveland, and arrived there in the evening. Capt. McKay says he has not seen a particle of ice during the entire trip, or anything that could impede navigation in the slightest degree.

The Evening Star arrived down at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The clerk reports no ice in St. Clair River above the Flats. In Lake St. Clair ice was seen to the eastward. All ports were made with the exception of Forestville and White Rock, where the ice was too solid. She brought down about forty passengers, and carried about eighty tons of freight on the round trip. The stmr George S. Frost arrived down about half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

LAKE ERIE.

ERIE.

The prop Mendota and her two tow barges is being refitted for the season.

The tugmen here have not formed an association as yet, but contemplate doing so soon.

The lake around here is now full of huge fields of floating ice, and to-day the weather is rather cold.

ERIE, Penn., April 13.—The bark City of Buffalo is receiving a new deck, and is otherwise being repaired.

The tug Silas H. Hunter has been ready for duty about a week. The tug Dragon is also ready for duty.

Toledo shippers assert that corn will be carried from that port to Erie and Buffalo for 2 cents a bushel. Good Lord, deliver us.

The following tugs will be in commission at this port this season: Thomas A. Tillinghast, Mary A. Green, Dragon, and Annie P. Dorr.

Cautionary signals will be displayed on the old station, and on the new one on the Reed House, at this port this season, after Thursday, the 15th.

A complete life-saving station will be built at Presque Isle (Erie) this summer, also on Lake Erie, at Buffalo, Fairpoint, O., Cleveland, and Marblehead.

Several vessels are lying at Toledo laden with corn and grain for New York and Philadelphia via this port. They will leave at the first favorable opportunity.

At the different ports on this lake, navigation is slowly opening. We have had a very backward spring, and the winter has been remarkably severe, and it will take at least three weeks more for the ice to melt, but warm winds and rain will hasten matters.

Capt. Ben Wilkinson, one of the best known lake Captains and one of the most popular commanders, has been wintering at his residence in this city. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he will command the Winslow, and will run on Lake Superior in connection with the stmrs Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific to Marquette, Isle Royal, and Portage Lake.

The Anchor Line vessels from this port will be commanded as follows this season: Prop Thomas A. Scott, Capt. A. Briggs; prop Annie Young, Capt. Robert Craig; prop Gordon Campbell, Capt. A. H. Sisson; schr Annie Sherwood, Capt. Thomas Riordan. The lumber line running between this port and Saginaw, Mich., is composed of the following vessels: Prop Selina and Prindiville and tow-barges Keepsake and S. Gardner.

The following notice to mariners on Lake Erie will prove interesting. On and after the opening of navigation a fixed white light will hereafter be shown from the frame beacon recently elected at the end of east pier, mouth of Grand River, Fairport, O., in place of the old beacon on east pier, abandoned. At Dunkirk, N. Y., a fixed white light will be shown hereafter from the temporary frame structure near the site of the old tower, at Dunkirk, N. Y., which is to be rebuilt. The light should be seen, in clear weather, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the lake, 15 miles.

The following is a list of Anchor-Line vessels laid up at this port: Props Thomas A. Scott, Gordon Campbell, Annie Young, Selina, Prindiville, and barges S. Gardner and Keepsake; schr Annie Sherwood. The other vessels lying here are the United States stmr Michigan, United States revenue cutter Com. Perry, props Mary Jarecki, Fred Kelley, Oakland, M. R. Warner, Mendota; bark City of Buffalo; schrs Julia Willard, Marco Polo, N. C. West, F. W. Gifford, B. B.

Bruce, C. F. Barton, New Dominion (British), Wanconda, Portiara, Monitor, Columbia, Harvest Queen, Grantiana (British); barges Evening Star (?), American Giant, E. S. Cadle, Picnic; scow Snow Bird.

BUFFALO.

The Anchor Line boats lying at this port are the India, China, Japan, Arizona, Winslow, and Philadelphia.

The ice in the bay was blown up the lake Sunday night, but came back again Monday. The rain-storm thinned it down considerably.

The Buffalo Express says: "We understand the proprietors of the smaller tugs of our harbor, commonly called canal tugs, have formed an association for the ensuing season. The matter was agreed upon Saturday, but the papers have not been executed as yet. The object of the association, of course, is to regulate the towing business generally, and, if possible make it pay. Last rates will be established, and no tugs will be managed with strict economy, and, if necessary, some of them will be tied up to the dock. George Fairfield and James Nelson are the managers, and Mr. Theodore Cowles will do the collecting. The association embraces, it is said, all the canal tugs here."

CLEVELAND.

The steam barge Persian will run the same as last year, on a contract for carrying iron ore.

The prop Equinox, which ran between Escanaba and Cleveland last year, has been overhauled preparatory to taking her place on the route between Sarnia and Chicago the coming season.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 14.—The first arrival at this port for the season was the star Alpena, with a cargo of lumber, lath, and shingles, and the first clearance was the scow Uncle Sam, for Port Huron, light.

## THE ARMY REUNION.

### Adoption of an Elaborate Programme of Exercises--Reports of the Finance and Other Committees.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reunion of Soldiers and Sailors of the United States, to receive reports of committees, was held yesterday evening at the club-room of the Sherman House, about thirty members of the organization being present. In the absence of Gen. White, the chair was taken by Mr. Philip Hoyne, Mr. Healy acting as Secretary.

FINANCES.

Gen. Chetlain, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that the Committee had met twice. At the last meeting the work of appointing sub-committees had been finished, about forty sub-committees having been set to work. A meeting was to be held Friday evening, and it was probable that in a week the Committee would be able to report definitely what the financial probabilities were. At present he thought the sum of $4,000 or $5,000 would be raised, which he thought would be sufficient to carry things through successfully. In conclusion, he presented the following report, which was accepted and adopted:

"I would respectfully report that the sub-committees appointed by the Finance Committee representing the different business interests of the city have, in a majority of cases, accepted and commenced raising funds to defray the expenses of the reunion. From the present appearance, there is no doubt but the citizens will respond liberally."

THE DECORATIVE COMMITTEE

had no report ready, though Gen. John Martin Bueem said that the amount of money placed in their control would regulate the amount of decorating done. He favored the idea of the citizens decorating their dwellings and business-houses, and thought committees should be appointed to see that this was done. If it were accomplished, the only work devolving upon the Committee would be the decorating of halls and the erecting of arches. At present the Committee did not feel justified in going to the expense of sending to Michigan for evergreens, but this would be done as soon as the money was forthcoming.

On behalf of the Committee on Invitation, Col. Schaffner stated that the Committee had duly organized and would go to work the following day.

THE PROGRAMME.

Col. H. Hilliard, on behalf of the Committee on Programme, read the following, which was accepted and adopted:

"Programme for the ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' National Veteran Reunion, to be held at Chicago May 12, 13, and 14, 1875.

"Thirty-seven tents will be erected on the lake shore, representing the States of the Union, and for the encampment of uniformed citizen soldiers, and also one tent at each depot for Reception Committee for drum-call assembly.

FIRST DAY.

"The Committees of Reception will attend, on the arrival of morning trains, and escort the different delegations to their respective headquarters.

"Members of the Reception Committee will wear blue and white ribbons on the left collar of the coat, and delegations meeting this will report to them.

"At 9 a. m. the Military Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic will be established at the Grand Pacific Hotel: Gen. Charles Devens, Commander; Col. H. H. Sibley, Adjutant-General.

"The Headquarters of the Society of the Army of the Potomac is established at the —— House. Gen. —— will address them as soon as organized.

"The Headquarters of the Cavalry Association is established at the Tremont House, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, President.

"The Headquarters of the Army of the Ohio is established at ——. Gen. —— will address them as soon as organized.

"The Headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee is established at ——.

"The Headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland is established at ——.

"Each of the army organizations will report at as early an hour as possible the names of the officers and strength of their organization to the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

"At 12 m. twenty-six guns will be fired by the members of the Chicago Veteran Battery.

"At 1 p. m., sharp, the different Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois, and comrades of the same order from the States will assemble for escort duty, the left resting on Jackson street, the right extending south on Clark street. As soon as the delegation from the National Headquarters are prepared to proceed to their place of meeting the escort, under the command of the Department Commander, will move south on Clark street to Harrison street, east on Harrison street to Wabash avenue, south on Wabash avenue to Twelfth street, east on Twelfth street to Michigan avenue, north on Michigan avenue to Monroe street, west on Monroe street to LaSalle street, north on LaSalle to Madison, east on Madison to Parwell Hall, where the following is the order:

First Post—First advanced guard, Sterling City Guards, G. A. R.

Second Post—Colors and guard.

Third Post—G. A. R. Band.

Fourth Post—Ransom Post No. 1, Chicago.

Fifth Post—Nevins Post, Rockford.

Sixth Post—Burrell Post, Plainfield.

Seventh Post—Turner Post, Turner Junction.

Eighth Post—Sherman Post, Momence.

Ninth Post—G. H. Thomas, Chicago.

Tenth Post—McCulloh Post, Bloomington.

Eleventh Post—Whitney, Chicago.

Twelfth Post—Wyman, Chicago.

Thirteenth Post—Lyons, Chicago.

Fourteenth Post—McPherson, Kankakee.

Fifteenth Post—Bartleson, Joliet.

Sixteenth Post—Logan, Sycamore.

Seventeenth Post—S. G. Ward, Elgin.

Eighteenth Post—Potter, Sycamore.

Nineteenth Post—Bob McCook, Chicago.

Twentieth Post—Arrow, Arrow Rankin.

Twenty-first Post—Henry Allen, Maple Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Potomac, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wyoming.

Twenty-second Post—Franklin, Franklin Grove.

Twenty-third Post—Homer, Homer.

Colors.

"Delegates to the National Encampment representing departments of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, California, Montana, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Potomac, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wyoming.

"The Encampment commencing their session, the different posts will then be marched to their respective quarters.

"At sundown a salute of thirty-six guns will be fired. At 8 p. m. the different military societies and organizations will assemble at their respective headquarters, and proceed thence to the Exposition Building, where they will be received by the Governor of the State, and Mayor of the city, and the honorable members of the Reception Committee. A national camp-fire will be lighted on the shore, extending along the line of Michigan avenue from the Exposition Building to Twelfth street, and will be kept burning during the ceremonies of reception. After the reception a soldiers' banquet of army-rations will take place at the Exposition Building. At 10 p. m. taps will be sounded, and all fires put out.

SECOND DAY.

"At sunrise thirteen guns will be fired by the Chicago Veteran Battery, Revellie.

"At 9 a. m., the different military organizations of the city and State, and all those invited and present, together with all the old army organizations named in the programme, will assemble at their respective headquarters, and at 10 a. m. will march to their respective positions in the line of parade, and will be formed as follows, under the direction of the Chief Marshal:

[The Chief-Marshal will announce the formation.]

"At 3 p. m. at the Exposition Building there will be held a grand national camp-fire, at which there will be a grand march, instrumental and vocal music, drum and fife-calls, a grand promenade, and dancing from 10 to 12 p. m. Taps will then be sounded, and all lights extinguished and camp-fires put out. Soldiers and sailors, contributors of the fund, and the Committee of Arrangements, admitted free. Tickets for admission to others, $1.

THE THIRD DAY

will be devoted to drilling and exercises by the military, excursions, sight-seeing, and visiting. In the morning there will be a Soldiers', Sailors', and Citizens' Grand Ful-dress Ball at the Exposition Building, which will be brilliantly lighted with gas and calcium-lights of different colors, to close at Revellie on the morning of the 15th.

"Home, Sweet Home."

OTHER COMMITTEES.

Gen. Stockton reported progress on behalf of the Transportation Committee.

Capt. Harrington, of the Committee on Music, stated that four bands had been engaged. They had not yet engaged a band for the banquet, but would do so. In answer to a suggestion, he stated that he would correspond with the St. Louis band in order to find out their terms.

On behalf of the Committee on Halls, the Chairman reported that he had engaged the McCormick hall. And that Mr. Farwell had offered him the Farwell Hall on condition that it was properly cleaned up next day. Mr. Drake also had offered the Exposition Building free of charge.

The report was accepted and adopted.

After some further debate, Col. Schaffner urged upon the meeting the necessity of further arrangements being under the control of some responsible body, and moved that the meeting leave the matter in the hands of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and adjourn.

The motion prevailed, and the meeting adjourned.

## THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

### Another Letter from Sir Francis Hincks, the Canadian Financier.

### His Reply to "The Tribune's" Objections to His Plan for Securing Specie-Resumption in the United States.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

MONTREAL, April 8.—Anticipating a readiness on your part to afford me an opportunity of meeting the objections which you have made in your issue of the 5th inst. to my suggestions for obtaining a convertible paper currency for the United States as speedily and as economically as possible, I propose to reply to those objections seriatim, though not exactly in the order in which you have made them.

You state that it has been found "impossible for any Government to maintain a national currency convertible into coin on demand." Though often attempted, it has never been successful." You further state that I think that I have "discovered a process" by which this can be brought about, but you add, "He forgets the fundamental truth, that money must have value; that paper is not money."

I UNEQUIVOCALLY DENY

that I have ever written a line that could justify the imputation that I am favorable to a paper currency that is not convertible into gold on demand. I do not pretend to have made a discovery of any new process. I maintain that there is in England at the present time, and that there has been since the year 1844, a national currency convertible into gold on demand, based exclusively on Government securities and gold, the notes being issued in exchange for gold coin or bullion at mint price, and gold coin being given in exchange for them; and that such notes are at par with gold in every part of the Kingdom. It is true that, for the sake of convenience, and avowedly on that ground, Parliament deemed it expedient to confide the management of the issues to the Bank of England rather than to Government Commissioners, but, in doing so, it completely separated the issue department from the banking, and imposed such restrictions as to render it impossible for the Bank Directors to deviate from the prescribed rules. The English bank-note currency is precisely that which I advocate; I do not desire to deviate a hair's breadth from a system which has stood the test of upwards of thirty years' experience.

I object as strongly as you can do to "time-notes"; have never suggested such a currency, and I utterly repudiate the applicability to any suggestion of mine of the following passage:

"For the Government to borrow money on time-notes to float its overdue demand-obligations, and then try to meet its time-notes by reissuing the demand-paper, is a mere crazy expedient." Such remarks only convince me that my suggestions are not comprehended, and I therefore fall back on the Bank-of-England issue as

PRECISELY THE CURRENCY WHICH I ADVOCATE.

The basis of that currency is £15,000,000 sterling of Government debt and securities, all beyond that amount being represented by gold coin; and to the Bank of England the function of the issue department is to give notes for bullion or coin, and to give coin for notes.

You raise an objection as to "how the currency once adeemed is to be put out again." I might reply by asking how the Bank of England notes "once redeemed are put out again." If not required by the public, there would be no paper currency in the United States during the existence of specie-payments. There is no great national bank to act as receiver of the public money; but the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury would be in the Government currency. If there was only one Government currency, the banks would find it absolutely necessary to obtain all that the public required; and, if National-Bank notes were allowed to circulate as at present, the Government currency would be required by the banks as legal-tenders to meet their liabilities. By scheme, I admit, is based on the assumption that notes convertible into gold on demand, and legal-tenders everywhere save at the office of redemption in New York, will be preferred to gold by the public. If this assumption, which is based on experience, should prove false, the result would be that a much larger quantity of gold would be required, and that the coin-notes or legal-tenders would circulate to a much more limited extent than I have ventured to predict. Experience alone will test the extent of the issue.

I neither propose to buy ounds with notes, nor to sell notes for bonds. I propose to sell bonds at long date for the quantity of gold requisite to insure convertibility, whatever that may be. You think that I am "victim of the mark when I say that gold could be obtained for bonds bearing 4 per cent interest." I merely accepted the rate of interest proposed by you. You are favorable to specie-payment. You propose to redeem the present legal-tenders, held largely by the National Banks, and constituting the means for meeting their orpbabilities for deposits and circulation, with 6 per cent bonds maturing some thirty years hence. You assert now that these bonds will not bring par in gold. Doubtless you are right in that opinion, and therefore you intend that the holders of the legal-tenders shall sell us 6 per cent bonds given in exchange for them, at a discount, in order to procure the gold, which, as an advocate of specie-payments, you know full well must be attained in some way. Such is your plan. Mine was for the Government to convert the bonds into gold, which it would do on better terms by far than the present holders of legal-tenders could do; and, having obtained the gold, to sell it for legal-tenders by public competition. I think my plan

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND THE FAIREST;

and I believe that, if selling bonds be necessary, as it must be if resumptions is to take place at all, your Government would act wisely in selling 4 per cent bonds in preference to 6 or 5½ per cents.

Your calculations about issues must have been made without much reflection. You assume a circulation of $750,000,000 and suppose that, by a combination, "it would not be difficult to draw out $250,000,000 of gold on demand." Now, such a circulation as you have named could only exist if there was an exclusive nations currency; and I must hope that there be a clear understanding on this point. I would assume that, if there were but one currency, your estimate of circulation is about correct; but I maintain that it would be simply impossible for any combination to gather up at one point one-third of the entire circulation required for the internal exchanges of the whole people of the United States. The suggestion is wholly inadmissible, as you may convince yourself by referring to the statistics of the banks in the City of New York, and ascertaining the total amount held by all the banks. In the United States the currency is more exclusively paper than in England, where no note under £5, or $25, can be issued. In the United States all lower denominations, down to $1 notes, are current. Now, in England, no demand at all approaching to one-third of the entire circulation has ever been made; and, in the United States, it would be wholly impossible. And for what conceivable object could such a conspiracy, or combination as you term it, be formed? The practical effect of such a movement, to whatever extent it might be possible to carry it, would be to cause intense stringency in what is generally termed the money-market, without yielding benefit to any one. One can perfectly understand a lock-up of gold when it is absolutely necessary for certain purposes (payment of duties, interest, etc.), and when there are no means of procuring it but by paying the price demanded by those who have it in their hands. But, on the assumption that gold was easily obtainable by the presentation of notes to the Bureau of Redemption, which, as in the analagous case of the specie department of the Bank of England, would always have an ample supply, it would never be sought, except when, under an unfavorable state of the exchanges, it was required to meet a foreign demand. I readily admit that the circulation will not be larger than the public convenience or necessities require; and, if the circulation should be redundant, it will be sent in for gold and will not again be issued; and moreover, in such case, it would not be desirable that it should be reissued. Nothing is more certain than that, with a convertible currency, no larger amount can be kept in circulation than what the public require.

All that I have written on the assumption of a Government circulation of $750,000,000, which could only exist if Government notes were substituted for National-Bank notes, will equally apply to the smaller volume of Government currency which would be required if the Government coin-notes were merely to be used for the same purposes as the present legal-tenders. In such case, the Government circulation would probably not exceed $350,000,000; but as large, or nearly as large, as gold reserve would be required as in the case of the larger issue. The coin in the Bureau of Redemption would be like that in the issue department of the Bank of England, the national reserve, and would be large or small precisely in sympathy with the foreign demand.

Before leaving this subject, I would like to add a few words on

AN ANTICIPATED OBJECTION

to my strong recommendation of the English currency system. Several panics have occurred in England, and it is well known that the bank of issue has had to come to the relief of the banking department, practically, by buying from it Government securities with bank-notes. In no single instance has such relief caused the least inconvenience to the issue department, the coin reserve having invariably been most ample. The gigantic banking department of the Bank of England, which regulates the money-market to a degree wholly unknown in America, is really rather a source of weakness than of strength in times of panic. In the United States, each bank is expected to maintain an adequate reserve to meet its own liabilities, whereas, in England, the entire national reserve to meet deposits is held in the banking department of the Bank of England. The joint stock and private banks, as well as the Government, keep their deposits with the Bank of England; and, in times of panic, that institution is expected to carry the nation through the crisis. It will be found, by reference to statistics, that the actual cash reserves held by the banks in the United States are much larger in proportion than those of the English banks; indeed, the very meaning of the term is different in the two countries. A bank's reserve, in the United States, means legal-tenders or gold; whereas, in England, banks look on Government securities, bills of exchange, and negotiable securities of various kinds, as available reserves, although, when absolutely needed, they must all be sold for bank-notes convertible into coin.

I have dwelt, perhaps, too much on this branch of the question, because my observations have reference to banking rather than currency; and it is, in my judgment, most unfortunate for a country when the departments of banking and currency are united. If they must be united, I freely admit that a better mode of providing a bank-note currency could not be devised than your National Bank-note issues. They are based on precisely the same securities that the Government currency would be based on, but the profit is derived by banks instead of by the nation. This currency, however, may exist in perfect harmony with Government coin-notes to replace the present legal-tenders. I must own that I fail to comprehend your objections to such an issue. If you were an inflationist, or an advocate for an inconvertible currency, I should not be surprised at your opposition; but you surely must admit that legal-tenders convertible into gold on demand would, in case of the resumption of specie-payments, be

A GREAT PUBLIC CONVENIENCE;

that they would, to whatever extent they circulated, economize the use of gold; and that they would be used as reserves by the National Banks throughout the United States. To whatever extent it might be found safe to hold national securities, in addition to the coin required to meet the demands of the holders of such notes, to that extent there would be a profit to the nation.

F. HINCKS.

### A PLAN FOR SPECIE-BASIS SUGGESTED.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

I have read with much interest the letters of Sir F. Hincks upon the currency, and your editorials thereon. We all agree, I take it, upon the question of a specie-basis. Upon this point, it seems to me, no difference of opinion can exist between those who have studied the question of finance as a science. The next thing to arrive at is a method by which specie-resumption can be obtained without detriment to the business and industrial interests of the country. The issuing of the circulating medium of the country by the National Government upon a specie or any basis, might as well be dismissed as impracticable, first as last. The idea of an institution without any capital doing a banking business, is simply absurd; and a Government supported by taxation of the people has no capital whatever, in the true sense of the word.

My plan would be for the Government to fund the "greenback" indebtedness into a time bond drawing interest at, say, 4 or 4½ per cent. per annum. This can be done without the use of a dollar in gold by the Government, and, at the same time, put this class of Government indebtedness in a form for final payment. This is the first step.

Then amend the present National Free-Banking act so as to make National-Bank notes a legal-tender between the people, but redeemable in gold at the bank of issue, similar to the Bank-of-England notes. In the ordinary transaction of business "across the counter," a reserve of 25 per cent in gold would be sufficient to redeem all notes presented for redemption. We are met here with the question: How are the banks to supply themselves with gold,—and how are the supply to be kept up? This question, seemingly a difficult of solution at first glance, is really very simple and easy. The supply of gold, unlike almost any other commodity, is always more than equal to the demand. Why? Because the destruction, by consumption or waste, of gold is less than any other article of produce. In all civilized countries (except bank, perhaps), the surplus wealth—that is, the savings of the people—consists mostly of hoarded gold. Now, then, if bankers of the United States become borrowers or purchasers of gold. With greenbacks to the amount of 25 per cent of their circulation, let them purchase the green-back-funding bonds, and with these bonds go into the markets of the world and exchange them for gold, which they could soon do at par, or nearly so, with no difficulty. Once the specie-basis is established, in full, there will be no further trouble from a scarcity of the precious metals, unless for once history fails to repeat itself, and the inexorable law of supply and demand loses its reputation and influence. Provision could be made for exchanging notes for gold at the banks, in excess of the limit allowed in their bonded security, and thus create a self-regulating exchange-market as gold or currency might be needed.

The above is the outline of a plan which I believe might be perfected and put in shape to meet the financial wants of the country.

I will not stop to answer the objections which will be raised to this plan by those who denounce the National-Bank system as "legalized robbery," and oppose the funding of the greenbacks in the interest of "economy." Paper "money," based on nothing, has a peculiar charm about it, which always has, and always will, capture the judgment of sincere and honest, unreflecting men. We may yet pay the penalty so often paid before for practicing this theory; but it is to be hoped that, to the destruction of property by the War, this calamity may not be added. Yours truly, JOHN M. ADAIR.

## SHORT-HORNS.

### The Great Sale at West Liberty, Ia., Yesterday—Schedule of Prices and Buyers.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WEST LIBERTY, Ia., April 14.—According to announcement, the great public sale of the short-horn cattle comprising the Wapsie Herd, belonging to Silas W. Jacobs, near West Liberty, Muscatine County, Ia., took place. The arrangements were upon a scale of magnitude seldom or rarely equaled. Every method of conveyance or vehicle of locomotion was put into play. People from all parts of the Union thronged thereto. Many of the richest Eastern States were represented; in fact, North, South, East, and West seemed to vie with each other. The weather was very auspicious. It was slightly cloudy in the fore part of the day, but the sunshine soon dispelled the gloom, and it turned off warm and pleasant. At the grounds a huge amphitheatre was erected, from which a fine view of the auctioneer's stand was presented to all. No expense or pains was spared to accommodate visitors. Twelve hundred people were present. The terms of the sale were stated by Col. Judy, and, with some pleasing remarks, the sale commenced. The first animal led out was No. 16. It was strained, and left out, being given to a neighbor.

No. 55 is a twin; her mate is a male. She will never breed.

No. 4 in the bulls is not a perfect animal.

No. 2, 3d Louan of Slaisondale, red, calved Nov. 21, 1868, bred by D. McMillan, Xenia, O., $110; to George Chase, West Liberty, Ia.

No. 6, Minnie, brought $300, being purchased by C. S. Barclay, of West Liberty, Ia.

No. 38, bred Feb. 11, by Master Roderick Rose 2d, $400; to C. S. Barclay.

No. 5, Louan, with calf 2 years old, $360; to Mrs. Rachel Kimberly, West Liberty, Ia.

No. 59, imported Sylvia, $2,500; to Daniel Flynn, of Boonsville, Ia.

No. 43, Lillie Dale, cow not 5 years old; 6 in family, with young male calf by Baron Lynnsale, $750; to Mrs. Kimberly, West Liberty, Ia.

No. 17, Lyndale Lady, $480; to D. Dunne, Wilton, Ia.

No. 19, Lady Star 2d and bull calf, $400; to P. L. Moore, Sugar Creek Mills, Ia.

No. 28, Red Princess, $150; to David Wilson, Round Grove, Ia.

No. 1, Forest Queen, cow 6 years old past, $1,350; to J. W. Handley, Mt. Vernon, Linn County, Ia.

No. 42, Mary White 3d, $450; to Mrs. Kimberly, West Liberty.

A heifer calf by Baron Lindale, $180; to J. Gifford, Round Grove, Ia.

No. 23, Lucy Long and her red bull calf by Baron Gwynne, $425; to Morton Briggs, Kellogg, Ia.

No. 3, Ivy 8th, bred Sept. 7 by Baron Gwynne, $400; to R. W. Sheppard, Danville, Ia.

No. 14, Ivy 4th, bred July 12 by Baron Gwynne, $600; to J. E. Logan, Linville, Ia.

No. 35, 3d Gem of Earl Pomme, 3 years old, $1,050; to Silas Kimberly, West Liberty, Ia.

No. 36, a calf from 3d Gem.

No. 24, a red bull calf, $450; to West Wilson, Graham, Ia.

No. 20, Bloomer 83d, $505; to D. Gance, Wilton, Ia.

No. 27, Lady Bell 4th, bred Nov. 1, $405; to William Litzenberg, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

No. 30, Strawberry 2d, $280; to G. W. Demming, Durant, Ia.

No. 3, Princess Maude, $2,500; W. Warnock, Cynthiana, Ky.

No. 61, Fannie Pierce, $1,110; to Mrs. Kimberly, West Liberty, Ia.

No. 60, Busse Pierce, $1,500; to Mrs. Kimberly, West Liberty, Ia.

No. 64, Flora Pierce, a heifer calf, $625; to Mrs. Kimberly.

No. 34, Mary Ann, a bull calf, $400; to D. Wilson, Round Grove, Ia.

No. 51, Prairie Flower, cow and a bull calf by Baron Gwynne, $360; to Barclay, West Liberty.

No. 52, Prairie Flower 3d and her calf, a heifer, $225; to J. C. Truer, Vinton, Ia.

No. 4, Bettie Stewart, $1,425; to Moses Bunker, Tipton, Ia.

No. 12, Joy 6th, $300; to Robert Miller, West Liberty.

No. 26, Nellie Grant and her bull calf, $390; to William Piper, Muscatineville, Ia.

No. 46, Snowball, calf, $360; to David Wilson, Round Grove, Ia.

No. 58, British Baron Gem, $1,050; to Barclay.

No. 57, Carlotta and calf, bred March 5, sired by a Rose Duchess bull, $265; to R. Miller, West Liberty.

No. 56, Fanny Levy 4th, $300; to M. Briggs, Kellog, Ia.

No. 53, Bourbon Princess 3d, and calf by Baron Gwynne, $4.25; to R. Miller, West Liberty, Ia.

No. 54, Bourbon Princess 4th, bred June 25 by 3d Baron of Oakwood, $375; to George Cases, West Liberty, Ia.

No. 55, Bourbon Princess 5th, $225; to George Chase, West Liberty.

No. 22, Mollie Austin 2d, bred March 25 by Red Cloud, $280; to Nelson Cone, Eddyville, Ia.

No. 44, Scottish Lady, bred Nov. 3d by Red Cloud, $1,425; to Mrs. Kimberly.

No. 41, Clavendon 45th and calf, 3d volume Short-Horn Record, bred July, $400; to McCroskey, Tipton, Ia.

No. 31, Lady Duke, $160; to Mrs. Kimberly, West Liberty.

No. 37, Queen of Iowa and calf, $500; to N. Cone, Eddyville, Ia.

No. 24, Princess Julia 2d, $315; to Cornelius Miller, Waterloo, Ia.

No. 40, Queen, bred by Baron Gwynne, $450; to Barclay.

No. 49, Lady Wapsie, $201; to R. Miller.

A calf sold at $110 to R. Miller.

No. 45, Lottie, $245; to M. Schoppe, Muscatine, Ia.

No. 47, Lottie 2d, cow, $350; to C. L. Murray, Marion, Ia.

No. 48, Lottie 3d, $253; to S. T. Spangler, Winthrop, Ia.

No. 8, Imported Royal Booth, $1,075; to Mrs. Kimberly, West Liberty, Ia.

No. 10, Bloomer 83d, $505; to D. Gance, Wilton, Ia.

No. 21, Lady Bell 4th, bred Nov. 1, $405; to William Litzenberg, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

No. 30, Strawberry 2d, $280; to G. W. Demming, Durant, Ia.

No. 3, Princess Maude, $2,500; W. Warnock, Cynthiana, Ky.

No. 61, Fannie Pierce, $1,110; to Mrs. Kimberly, West Liberty, Ia.

No. 60, Busse Pierce, $1,500; to Mrs. Kimberly, West Liberty, Ia.

No. 64, Flora Pierce, a heifer calf, $625; to Mrs. Kimberly.

No. 34, Mary Ann, a bull calf, $400; to D. Wilson, Round Grove, Ia.

No. 51, Prairie Flower, cow and a bull calf by Baron Gwynne, $360; to Barclay, West Liberty.

No. 52, Prairie Flower 3d and her calf, a heifer, $225; to J. C. Truer, Vinton, Ia.

No. 4, Bettie Stewart, $1,425; to Moses Bunker, Tipton, Ia.

No. 12, Joy 6th, $300; to Robert Miller, West Liberty.

No. 26, Nellie Grant and her bull calf, $390; to William Piper, Muscatineville, Ia.

No. 46, Snowball, calf, $360; to David Wilson, Round Grove, Ia.

No. 58, British Baron Gem, $1,050; to Barclay.

No. 57, Carlotta and calf, bred March 5, sired by a Rose Duchess bull, $265; to R. Miller, West Liberty.

No. 56, Fanny Levy 4th, $300; to M. Briggs, Kellog, Ia.

No. 53, Bourbon Princess 3d, and calf by Baron Gwynne, $4.25; to R. Miller, West Liberty, Ia.

No. 54, Bourbon Princess 4th, bred June 25 by 3d Baron of Oakwood, $375; to George Cases, West Liberty, Ia.

No. 55, Bourbon Princess 5th, $225; to George Chase, West Liberty.

No. 22, Mollie Austin 2d, bred March 25 by Red Cloud, $280; to Nelson Cone, Eddyville, Ia.

No. 44, Scottish Lady, bred Nov. 3d by Red Cloud, $1,425; to Mrs. Kimberly.

No. 41, Clavendon 45th and calf, 3d volume Short-Horn Record, bred July, $400; to McCroskey, Tipton, Ia.

No. 31, Lady Duke, $160; to Mrs. Kimberly, West Liberty.

No. 37, Queen of Iowa and calf, $500; to N. Cone, Eddyville, Ia.

No. 24, Princess Julia 2d, $315; to Cornelius Miller, Waterloo, Ia.

No. 40, Queen, bred by Baron Gwynne, $450; to Barclay.

No. 49, Lady Wapsie, $201; to R. Miller.

A calf sold at $110 to R. Miller.

No. 45, Lottie, $245; to M. Schoppe, Muscatine, Ia.

No. 47, Lottie 2d, cow, $350; to C. L. Murray, Marion, Ia.

No. 48, Lottie 3d, $253; to S. T. Spangler, Winthrop, Ia.

No. 8, Imported Royal Booth, $1,075; to Mrs. Kimberly, West Liberty, Ia.

No. 7, Manda, 4 years old. Great excitement attended the sale of this animal. She was sold for $1,260 to D. S. Pratt, Brattleboro, Vt.

No. 50, roan Cow, Countess 45th, $300; to Mrs. Kimberly, West Liberty, Ia.

BULLS.

No. 62, Baron Wapsie, $305; to W. F. Andrew, Providence, Ia.

No. 2, 2d Baron of Wapsie, $345; A. J. Smith, Pleasant Grove, Ia.

No. 11, $151; to L. P. Donsdale, Traer, Ia.

No. 18, $310; to Jacob McVey, Downey, Ia.

No. 4, $310; to Robert Atkins, Iowa City, Ia.

No. 1, $370; to M. Sharpe, Muscatine, Ia.

No. 5, $ 75; to E. A. Hughes, Atalissa, Ia.

No. 8, $1 0; to Dan Flynn, Boonville, Ia.

No. 9, $300; to D. Flynn, Boonville, Ia.

No. 10, $ 00; to Jacob R. Roser, West Union, Ia.

No. 17, Iowa Boy, $ 0; to W. A. Hunter, Oasis, Ia.

No. 13, $ 3; to J. E. Adams, Solon, Ia.

No. 15, Orphan Boy, $130; to S. W. Lathrop, Iowa City.

No. 12, Iowa Chief, $230; to John Wilson, Traer, Ia.

No. 14, $200; to Charles Preston Donahoo, Scott County, Ia.

No. 19, $310; to E. Allison, West Liberty, Ia.

No. 16, Prince of Iowa, $150; to G. Chase, West Liberty, Ia.

No. 18, Ministers' Treasure, $280; to W. M. Merritt, Tilton, Poweshiek County.

No. 20, Pleasant Duke, $285; to F. A. Merchant, Danville, Ia.

No. 23, Favorite, $350; to S. G. Kelly, Stockton, Ia.

No. 1, Master Alvira 2d, $ 65; to A. G. Williams, Vinton, Ia.

No. 2, Red Cloud, $315; to John Collar, DesMoines, Ia.

WITH this ended one of the most successful sales ever held on the American continent.


The huge, drastic, griping, sick-ning pills, constructed of crude, coarse, and bulky ingredients, are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's pleasant purgative pellets, or sugar-coated, concentrated root and herbal juice, anti-bilious granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic or *Multum in Parvo* Physic. Modern chemical science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principles, which, when worked into little pellets or granules, *scarcely larger than mustard-seed*, renders each little pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect.

Dr. Ira A. Thayer, of Baconsburg, O., writes: "I regard your pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

Lyon & Macomber, druggists, Vermilion, D. T., say: "We think they are going to sell like hot cakes as soon as people get acquainted with them, and will spoil the pill trade, as those that have used them like them much better than large pills."


## OCEAN NAVIGATION.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other), will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, New York, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| LABRADOR, Dupuy | Saturday, April 17 |
| PEREIRE, Prudhon | Saturday, May 1 |
| LAFAYETTE, Fauvel | Saturday, May 15 |

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine): First cabin, $100; second, $65; third, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $25, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway, N.Y.


National Line of Steamships.

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| SPAIN | Saturday, April 3, at 12:30 p. m. |
| ITALY | Saturday, April 10, at 9 p. m. |
| ROME | Saturday, April 24, at 8 a. m. |
| QUEEN | Saturday, May 1. |

FOR LONDONDERRY.

GREECE.....Wednesday, April 14, at 11:30 a. m.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rate. Apply to P. B. LARSON, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing Three Times a Week to and from BRITISH PORTS.

LOWEST RATES.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

F. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

REDUCED RATES

TO AND FROM

LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN,

And all points in Great Britain and the Continent.

J. H. MILNE, Western Agent, 128 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

Great Western, Capt. Windram, Saturday, April 3.

Arabon, Capt. Lomax, Saturday, April 10.

Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $30.

Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Great Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.

GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5.00 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR

Bills of National Currency,

AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.



AMUSEMENTS.

UNION PARK CONGR'L CHURCH.

"I never so enjoyed music."—Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

First appearance in Chicago since their return from England.

Three of their Unique and World-Famed Concerts:

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH, Tuesday Evening, April 20.

FARWELL HALL, Friday Evening, April 23.

FARWELL HALL, Saturday Afternoon, April 24.

$20,000 already raised for Fisk University. Jubilee Hall is almost completed. They are now singing to raise money with which to beautify the grounds and endow a Jubilee Professorship.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Tickets for sale at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s Bookstore, State-st.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 15,

LADIES' NIGHT!

First production on any stage of Frank Stiff's Romantic Drama of the Great Plains,

BEGGARS ON HORSEBACK,

With E. T. STETSON and a Superb Cast. Full of Exciting Incidents and Border Life.

Brilliant Success of the Greatest Olio Yet Presented.

Tumultuous enthusiasm of the combined

Lenton Family and Lenton Bros.

And REALTA, the Amazon Queen; the REYNOLDS BROS., Geo. and Chas.; MLLE. MARIE GAUGAIN, BARNEY REYNOLDS, LIZZIE SHELTON, ALICE DALY.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

The Greatest Art Attraction of the West. The Two Magnificent Paintings of

JERUSALEM

The only Big Picture of a Western Battle, where faces of Western Soldiers can be recognized, and also the exact appearance of

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

During Hooker's fight in the clouds; and the grand collection, for the Spring Exhibition, of

550 PAINTINGS,

Contain 27 beautiful Water Colors and Works by Eminent Artists.

HOURS—9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and 7 to 10 p. m.

Tickets to each, 25c. To all, 25c.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGH

# THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 42 degrees; 10 a. m., 45; 12 m., 45; 3 p. m., 48; 6 p. m., 45; 8 p. m., 50.

W. H. Holden has sold to Henry A. Warren for $[illegible]0,000, 29 feet on the east side of Aberdeen street, 21½ feet north of Monroe street.

Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 6, Knights of Pythias, last evening passed resolutions in memory of M. B. Chase, formerly a citizen of this city, who died March 23, at San Jose, Costa Rica.

Things were quiet around the Grain Inspector's office yesterday. Mr. Harper did not appear till 1 o'clock, and then he simply looked in. The lock on the private office has been changed, and he has now no lounging place.

John Clunes, a conductor on the Michigan Southern Railroad, was instantly killed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, by falling from his train and being run over. The accident occurred at the Thirty-first street crossing. The deceased was taken to his late home, No. 559 Butterfield street. He was a single man.

Mr. E. W. Bryant has a dairy near Princeton in this State, and keeps it to make butter exclusively, and produces an article especially for family use. He has a large circle of Chicago families among his customers, but produces enough butter to enlarge his list. Good butter is not always to be had, and an opportunity to secure a regular supply is desirable.

The following additional Justices filed their bonds yesterday with Gen. Lieb, the County Clerk: George A. Meech, Henry A. Kaufmann, J. Charles Haines, Martin Paulsen, and Archibald H. Robinson. This makes fifteen in all, and there are four more yet to be heard from,—Calvin DeWolf, Logan D. Wallace, Redmond Sheridan, and R. C. Hammill.

The body of an old man was found floating in the river near Van Buren street bridge yesterday afternoon, and was conveyed to the Morgue. Deceased was about 60 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, with long gray hair and short whiskers, and is dressed in a dark coat and pants, checked flannel shirt and light boots. It was probably a case of accidental drowning.

The dramatic entertainment given by the Farragut Boat Club at Standard Hall Tuesday evening was an entire success, and showed an amateur ability that would do justice to many professionals. The acting of Miss Mamie Field, and Messrs. Murison and Johnson was very good, Miss Field acted the part of *Mother Cary*. The attendance was large, and composed of the elite of the South Side.

An inquest was held yesterday morning at the Union Street Station on the body of Catherine Bodnett, whose death it was alleged had been indirectly caused by Hugh Muldoon, who was arrested a few weeks ago for assaulting her, and released on $1,000 bail. The jury, after hearing the evidence, decided that they were not warranted in holding Muldoon, and he was consequently discharged.

Coroner Dietzsch held an inquest yesterday afternoon in the case of John Fitzmaurice, who died from the effects of powders administered at the Davis Free Dispensary. Dr. John E. Siebel presented a detailed statement showing the ingredients the powders contained, and from it it appears that morphine was substituted for quinine by the careless attendant at the Dispensary. The jury censured the Dispensary managers.

Henry C. Finney, residing at No. 573 Indiana street, met with a shocking accident last evening about 6 o'clock. He was engaged in trimming a tree in front of his house, and while so doing missed his hold or footing, and fell a distance of 20 feet, and was literally impaled on a picket of the fence upon which he struck. The sharp piece of wood entered his right side. He was carried into the house, and died in about twenty minutes, in the presence of his family and friends. Dr. Hoodley was present, and did all in his power to save the unfortunate man's life, but the wound was a fatal one.

Some little excitement was created yesterday forenoon, and quite a crowd congregated at the corner of Michigan and Clark streets, owing to some of Sheriff Agnew's deputies levying an execution on the harness of the Canal street and North Chicago Omnibus line. As each team made its appearance the minions of the law pounced down on the driver, stopped the team, and stripped the horses of their harness, and left driver, horses, and 'buses standing in the street. Many of the drivers took a sensible view of the surroundings, and submitted with good grace to the strong arm of the law, while again some few of them made the air blue by their curses at being so abruptly brought up standing.

A young man named Alexander Stevens met with a frightful fall in the building on the southeast corner of Clark and Van Buren streets about 10 o'clock last night. He was leaning on a corridor-rail, on the first floor, when some persons who were coming out of the Turner Hall pushed against him, and he lost his balance and fell a distance of about twenty-five feet, to the first floor. He received internal injuries, which may prove fatal. He was removed to the office of Dr. Harper, close by, and that gentleman, it is said, told those who brought him there that he could not do anything at all for him; that they must take him to the Armory. The sufferer was then taken to a drug-store at No. 118 Van Buren street, where another physician attended him. Stevens was then conveyed to his home, on the West Side, in a carriage.

An event that had just a little bit the character of a "scene" occurred Sunday morning at preaching time in the Ada Street M. E. Church, rendered famous heretofore as a seat of ecclesiastical war. It appears that in the absence of the ordained minister, an invitation had been extended to Miss Willard, of Evanston, to conduct the forenoon exercises, and that her acceptance of the special call had occasioned an unusually full attendance. From unexplained causes, however, Miss Willard failed to put in an appearance, when Mr. A. B. Moore, a night-watchman in a North Side distillery, promptly undertook to master the situation, and to prove to the disappointed multitude that Miss Willard's absence was simply a blessing in disguise, by entering the pulpit, capturing the big Bible, and proceeding to dispense the light and consolation which emanate from pulpit ministrations. The exhortations of the uncalled clergyman appear to have instantly struck a discordant key, throwing his astonished audience into something like a fit of indignation and disgust, from which a considerable number sought relief by a hasty withdrawal from the church, the remembrance of Mr. Moore's conspicuous membership in the Board of Trustees, now under restraint by the civil courts, tending to awaken all feelings of disunion that could easily have been lullabied into Christian peace and amity under the ministrations of Miss Willard, while the temperance element of the congregation were appalled and terrified at contemplating the invasion of their pulpit and their altar by one whose everyday life was associated with the manufacture of liquid hell-fire and distilled damnation.

### ERRING WOMEN'S REFUGE.

At the business meeting called at the Erring Women's Refuge yesterday there were present thirteen of the lady managers and three of the Trustees,—Messrs. Nash, Swan, and Cole. The object of the meeting was to consider a proposition to erect a one-story brick store on their ground, on the corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, which store should be leased for five years, the money accruing therefrom to be used for the payment of interest on a loan which it had already been decided to raise, and by that means enlarge their reformatory by an additional building.

After due consideration, a motion was made and seconded, then voted upon, the result being in favor of erecting the store. The Building Committee elected were Mr. Marsh, of the Board of Trustees; Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Reeve, and Mrs. Orcutt, of the Board of Managers. This Committee was empowered to proceed in the matter at once. There are at present forty-two inmates in the Refuge, including the ten babies, who are there with their mothers. The charity seems in a prosperous condition, and to be doing a good work. The infants, or children, in the Refuge are those of unfortunate women who have sought the shelter of its walls prior to the birth of their offspring. They are now allowed to keep their children with them, if they go there previous to the child's birth, the tie of motherhood having been found the surest safeguard against a return to their former life.

### THE FLOWER MISSION.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Flower Mission was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Athenaeum, about fifty ladies being present. The chair was taken by Mrs. D. A. Gage, President of the Association.

Considerable discussion was had on the question of an entertainment for the purpose of raising funds for the Mission, but the matter was finally postponed without definite action.

It was then resolved that an initiation fee of 50 cents be charged each member of the Association.

The following ladies were appointed the Executive Committee of the Mission: Mrs. G. F. Bacon, Miss Mary E. Prickett, Mrs. Arthur H. Smith, Mrs. J. B. Shepherd, Mrs. E. S. Pike, Mrs. A. H. Lymbocker, Miss Phoebe Smith, Mrs. J. C. Hilton, Mrs. Arthur Burley, Mrs. Martin Andrews, Mrs. Seth Reeve, Mrs. William Walker, Mrs. O. D. Randall, Mrs. Dr. R. Isham, Mrs. S. T. Bristol, Miss Helen Snow, Mrs. Dr. Clinton Locke, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Mrs. H. K. Buel, Mrs. W. W. Strong, Mrs. L. M. Shreve, Mrs. J. N. Kemp, Mrs. C. L. Raymond, Miss E. Thomas, Mrs. B. P. Moulton, Miss Nellie Walker, Mrs. W. E. Spencer, Miss E. M. Smith, Mrs. J. T. Witherow, Mrs. J. D. Harvey, Mrs. E. L. Suerman, Miss Minnie Nixon, and Mrs. T. W. Harvey.

On motion it was resolved that the meeting adjourn to Wednesday, May 19, on which day the distribution of flowers is to commence.

## THE CITY HALL.

The license clerk yesterday received $1,265 on city licenses.

City-Engineer Chesbrough was yesterday sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be able to attend to the duties of his office.

Commissioner Thompson, of the Board of Public Works, has gone to New York to inspect the new pumping engines for the West Division Water-Works, now in process of construction by the Quintard Iron Company.

The Board of Public Works will to-day advertise for the construction of an engine-house on Thirty-fifth street, near Halsted. No awards have yet been made of the other contracts recently advertised for by the Board.

In answer to a communication emanating from the Board of Public Works regarding the legality of raising a two-story frame house, Judge Dickey replied that under the present ordinance it seems it cannot be done. He is of the opinion that the ordinance ought to be so modified as to permit such an alteration.

Mayor Colvin yesterday prohibited the issuance of a license to John Laney and Henry Bosech for continuous violation of the Sunday ordinance. He also revoked the license of the saloon of Frederick Mohn, 854 Butterfield street, for repeated violations of all rules of decency. The place has been pulled by the police several times.

Ald. Murphy and Fitzgerald had a personal encounter in the City Clerk's office yesterday morning, concerning the action of the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds in recommending for sale certain tracts of city property. Ald. Murphy was sensitive to the remarks being made about the Committee of which he is a member, and Ald. Fitzgerald was a little anxious to let his friends know that he was opposed to the sale. This seems to be the only reason for the row. "Let not the sun go down upon thy wrath."

George Meech, one of the newly-appointed Justices, thinks the withdrawal of his name as a candidate for Police Justice in the South Division was rather premature, as he has not yet made up his mind whether he would accept the position or do a private business, although he strongly inclines to the latter. Mr. Wallace's friends are busily at work, and there is every expectation of his appointment by the Mayor. The present Justice, Boyden, yesterday called on the Mayor and informed him of the expiration of his term with to-day. His successor will be nominated to the Council Monday evening. Mr. Boyden will, of course, continue in office until his successor is elected and duly qualified.

### THE RESERVOIR LOT.

The following is the communication from the Board of Public Works which induced the Council to vote down the recommendation of the sale of the reservoir lot on Chicago avenue to Frederick Wacker for $10,500:

"Having noticed by the official proceedings of your honorable body that your Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds recommend the sale of property on Chicago avenue, known as the old reservoir lot, for the sum of $10,500, we respectfully protest against the sale of the property for the following reason: The sum named would be an inadequate consideration if the lot were wholly unimproved. But it has been improved by filling and curb walling at a cost of $3,000, and there is on the lot material of the old reservoir building, worth $5,000 as estimated by the City Engineer. The lot was purchased out of the water funds for the use of the Water Department. It has been and is now used for the storage of castings and other materials required in the laying of water-pipes. If it is sold, another lot must be purchased or rented, and it will be difficult, if not impossible, to secure one so conveniently located and so well adapted to the wants of the Department."

## CRIMINAL.

J. L. Fuller, a Granger from Spring Hill, Ill., was cheated out of $55 yesterday by a sharper, who was arrested, and gave the name of John Taylor.

A few nights ago Officer Dan Hogan arrested Charles Williams and Joe Brooks on suspicion of having robbed some one. He found a sand-bag—an ugly weapon shaped like a theatrical stuffed club, a fine meerschaum pipe, a bottle of chloroform, and a knife upon the handle of which is the name of "W. West." The articles are at the Madison Street Station.

The gang of which Barney Aaron, the pugilist, is the moving spirit, hustled an old gray-haired man on the corner of Dearborn and Madison last night about 9 o'clock, and snatched from him his pocketbook, containing $300. The thieves dodged down McVicker's alley, the old gentleman following, shouting "Stop, thief," at the top of his lungs, but the rogues getting through the block by means of the alleyways, got safely away down Monroe street with their plunder.

Billy Baxter caused the arrest of one William Scully, yesterday, on the charge of robbery. The complainant states that on the night of the town election, while asleep in his place of business, Nos. 161 and 163 West Washington street, Scully took his gold watch and chain, which he valued more as a memento than for its intrinsic worth, because it had been presented to him by his deceased wife. The prisoner asserts that Baxter is mistaken in his man, and is confident of his ability to prove an alibi.

The case of Mr. D. H. Jones, late manager of the Grand Opera House, who was arrested for giving a check to Capt. Turtle upon a bank in which he had no funds, came up for a hearing before Justice Haines, yesterday morning. It was shown by the defendant that, at the time he delivered the check, there was money to his credit in the bank, Capt. Turtle having held the check two or three days, and presented it after the money had been drawn to discharge other indebtedness. Hence the Court quashed the capias, and discharged Mr. Jones, after giving the plaintiff payment for $40, the amount of the check.

A couple of weeks ago, Mrs. Weitzel, of No. 297 West Van Buren street, employed a servant-girl, and a day or two ago the latter left her, taking a valuable silk dress belonging to her employer. Yesterday, a sister of Mrs. Weitzel saw a young woman on the street in her sister's dress, and going up to her asked her to allow her to see her right hand. The girl unthinkingly did so, and she immediately discovered that the member had been crippled, as had been described by Mrs. Weitzel. She seized the girl by the arm, and called a policeman, who arrested her and took her to the Madison Street Station, where she gave the name of Bessie Lee.

Joseph Lamount is the right name of the young man who was shot in the combat with Officer Jay Scott, night before last, and not Smith as he at first gave it. He is known to the police as a criminal bearing the alias of French Joe, and has before been detected robbing clothing stores. He was removed to the County Hospital yesterday, and stated that he felt much better. His wound is a terrible one, extending from the lower part of the back to the left breast, the ball having passed entirely through his body. How he can survive with a wound like that is a matter of conjecture, but he was feeling so much better last evening that it now looks as if he would get well. The stolen goods taken from him are still at Madison Street Station.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a meeting of the Committee of Invitation and Correspondence of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Room 44, this evening. A general attendance is very much desired.

The Sunday afternoon lecture course will be continued by the Woman's Polytechnical Institute of Illinois, until warm weather. The first lecture will be a week from Sunday, by Miss Anthony. Prof. Swing and John Wentworth will also lecture in the course.

The Baptist State Sabbath-School Institute of Wisconsin will meet at Milwaukee April 1[illegible], and remain in session for four days. There will be addresses by well-known workers, including Warren Randolph and B. F. Jacobs.

The Chicago Astronomical Society will meet this evening in Parlor No. 1, Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7 o'clock. It is probable that the action taken at this meeting will be an important element in determining the future of the Society, and the attendance should therefore be a large one.

## SUBURBAN.

### EVANSTON.

Tuesday was a gala-day at Evanston for all those who are imbued with the Foreign Mission work. The ladies from all the churches assembled in the parlors of the Methodist Church in the afternoon, and listened to reports from the various denominations: Mrs. C. E. Browne for the Baptists; Mrs. C. H. Dutton for the Congregationalists; Mrs. C. G. Noyes for the Presbyterians, and Mrs. Prof. W. X. Ninde for the Methodists. The reports showed that all the churches were enthusiastic in the work, and generous efforts were being put forth by the ladies in this great field. Following these reports came speeches from Mrs. Tolman, Mrs. A. H. Hoge, Mrs. Gov. Beveridge, Mrs. A. J. Brown, and Miss Spencer, who leaves her Michigan home in August for the mission-field in Turkey.

At about half-past 5 o'clock the gentlemen began to pour in, and refreshments were served in the parlors. The ladies do not forget that, to kindle much enthusiasm on any subject, the stomachs must be well filled, and the supply was bountiful. Two hours were very pleasantly passed in sociability, when an adjournment was had to the audience-room, where Mrs. A. J. Brown, of Milwaukee, and a lady who has served in the India mission work, addressed the well-filled house. Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller then read in admirable style her still more admirable and instructive story "The Parish of Fair Haven." This story, like all those Mrs. Miller writes, is pointed with a moral which is so delicately put that it is taken in without an effort.

The Trustees met in the Town-Hall, and received reports from the Treasurer, W. H. Lunt; the Clerk, R. R. Scott; and the Superintendent of Water-Works, J. R. Fitch, which were referred to the Finance Committee. They will be brought before the Board next Wednesday evening by that Committee.

Water-works pay-roll amounting to $300 was audited and ordered paid.

An ordinance changing the fiscal year so that it will correspond to the time when a new Board are elected, was passed.

Hardy & Adams presented a petition to remove their carpenter shop in the fire limits, which was referred to the proper committee.

### WAUKEGAN.

There have been quite a number of real-estate sales of late; from the 1st of April to the 10th, inclusive, the transfers of same in Waukegan and vicinity amounted to $30,000. Quite a number of dwellings are now erecting in this place. It is expected that later in the season many substantial improvements will be made.

The public schools will close Friday, and there will be a vacation of two weeks. The drill at the artesian well, which "stuck" to something very tenacious at the depth of 305 feet, was finally convinced that its actions did not merit public approval, and accordingly released its grip. They have now resumed their labors, and the work is being rapidly pushed forward.


**Brand's New Styles of Photographs.**

Messrs. E. L. Brand & Co. take this occasion to say that they now have the best corps of operators and artists that it has ever been their good fortune to employ, and their patrons will find their work excels any before produced in this city. They wish to call particular attention to their great specialty of ladies' and children's portraits. Studio, 5[illegible]6 Wabash avenue.

**Steinway's Latest Improvement.**

Their new patent "Tone-sustaining Pedal," attached to both upright and square pianos, may now be seen at the warerooms of Lyon & Healy, 162 State street. This valuable attachment affords the performer facilities for the production of a variety of beautiful effects, hitherto unattainable in the art of piano-playing.

**The Connecticut Mutual.**

The Chicago office of the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company is located at Nos. 81 and 83 Washington street, not No. 170 Washington, as stated yesterday.

**Western Springs.**

The Western Springs Mineral Water is still on draft, free, corner Clark and Washington streets, and thousands are testing its efficacy for liver and kidney troubles, etc.


# THE NORTH AVENUE LOT.

## Hunting After Those Reported Incumbrances.

## It Is a Case of "Somebody Said So."

## Influence of These Statements on Aldermanic Votes.

## The Board of Education Now Wants the Lot.

## It Is Probable the Council Will Reconsider.

The action of the Council, Monday evening, in concurring in the report of the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds recommending the sale of the lot between Clark and LaSalle streets, north of North avenue, to Frederick Wacker, for $50,000, created considerable surprise, since it was known that the property had been valued by competent persons at over $80,000. It seems, however, that $50,000 is considered "a low price" even by the Aldermen who voted for it, but, having been led to believe that there was an incumbrance of $15,000 upon the land, which would be assumed by the purchaser, thus making the price in reality $65,000, they considered the latter sum to be its fair cash value. They were accordingly somewhat put out yesterday when a rumor reached them that the property was in truth free,—that the stories about incumbrances, so far as could be ascertained, were based upon an assumption of prospective assessments, and not upon any already made, and, therefore, all of the Aldermen with whom a TRIBUNE reporter conversed expressed themselves as favoring a reconsideration.

Although it had been openly asserted in the Committee and before the Council that there was an incumbrance of the amount mentioned, yet, when an effort was made by a reporter, yesterday, to learn of what it consisted,

NO ONE SEEMED TO KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT IT.

Inquiry at the Comptroller's office resulted in learning that there was certainly no mortgage on the lot, but there might be special assessments. The Commissioners of the Board of Public Works were positive that they had not charged anything against the land for street improvements, and Ald. Heath stated that one of the Lincoln Park Commissioners told him that they had not included the property in their assessments for park purposes. Everybody, however, agreed that

ALD. JONAS

knew all about it, he having made the statement to the Committee, and thereby influenced them materially in coming to a conclusion. Hence the reporter called on him for information, and was enlightened as follows:

Reporter—Upon whose authority did you base your statement that there was an incumbrance of $15,000 on the property?

Ald. Jonas—I heard it from good authority.

Reporter—Who?

Ald. Jonas—A man who is well posted, and knows all about it.

Reporter—What did he say?

Ald. Jonas—That there was $5,000 for street improvements and $10,000 for park purposes. He did not state positively that there was an assessment of $5,000 for street improvements, but the street will have to be fixed. As to the park assessment, he was sure about that. Other Aldermen stated the same thing because they had heard it.

Reporter—Would you have voted to sell for $50,000 if there had been no incumbrance?

Ald. Jonas—No, I would not; but I would have voted to sell for $50,000 if there had been no larger bid.

Reporter—What is your opinion of Well Brothers' bid?

Ald. Jonas—Well, if they meant business, why didn't they come in at first and offer $60,000?

ALD. COEY

was also mentioned as "knowing all about it," and the reporter, finding him, learned what is subjoined:

Reporter—Where did you learn about the incumbrance?

Ald. Coey—From the Committee. I thought, with the $15,000, the price was about fair. The city is getting no benefit from the property, and I believe it the best policy to let it go, even if it is a little cheap. Property is not advancing, and the city needs money to build a Court-House. I am not in favor, however, of selling anything for less than its value, but the question is, if we want to sell property, whether we can get what it is worth.

The reporter then went in search of a member of the Committee, and, running across

ALD. WARREN,

interrogated him thus:

Reporter—How did the $50,000 get through the Committee?

Ald. Warren—It was the highest, and the only bid we had.

Reporter—How many times were bids advertised for?

Ald. Warren—Twice.

Reporter—Where did the Committee learn that the property was incumbered to the extent of $15,000.

Ald. Warren—Ald. Jonas stated to us that there was an assessment of $10,000 for park purposes, and a special assessment of $5,000 for street improvements against it, and we thought that the bidder would assume that indebtedness,—that $55,000, under the circumstances, was a reasonable bid, and we therefore reported favorably.

Reporter—Did you verify Ald. Jonas' statement?

Ald. Warren—No. We made no inquiries, but took his statement for truth.

NO ASSESSMENTS.

Having been assured at the office of the Board of Public Works that they knew nothing of an assessment for street improvements, the reporter visited the office of the Lincoln Park Commissioners to find out whether they had assessed the land. There was no one present, however, who could give information, and the County Treasurer was called upon. One of his employes looked through the books, but could not find any assessment, and the brother of Assessor Knerr, who has an intimate knowledge of the taxes on North Side property, stated positively that there was no assessment against the property.

THE MAYOR.

The reporter then interviewed the Mayor as to his intentions, and learned what follows:

Reporter—Do you intend signing the ordinance?

Mayor Colvin—I have not determined what I will do yet. The matter seems to be complicated. It is uncertain whether there is an incumbrance upon the land, and besides, the Board of Education put in a claim. President Richberg called on me this morning, and handed me a resolution which was adopted by the Board Tuesday night.

The resolution read as follows:

"WHEREAS, There has been an appropriation made for the erection of a school-house upon the ground known as the 'LaSalle street lot,' and the city authorities are about selling the above named ground; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the President of this Board be and is hereby directed to communicate with the Mayor and Common Council in regard to this matter, and request a reconsideration of said sale, as there is great necessity for the immediate erection of a school building on said site; otherwise the Board of Education will be compelled to ask for an appropriation for a new school site, at an expense of at least $30,000, in the same locality."

Reporter—What did you say to Mr. Richberg?

Mayor Colvin—I told him I would take the resolution under advisement. I think it strange that the Board should let this matter sleep when they knew the property was advertised for sale, and now come in when a transfer was about to be made, thus placing me in a very unpleasant position.

Reporter—If it is discovered that there is no incumbrance,—a majority of the Aldermen having voted affirmatively under the impression that there was,—what action will you take?

Mayor Colvin—I cannot decide in a moment what I shall do. The Clerk, under the law, can hold the ordinance for five days before presenting it to me, and the Council will have ample time to reconsider it if they choose. As I understand it, there is an assessment for park purposes against the land of $10,000. I do not know that to be a fact, however, and am now making an investigation to ascertain whether it be true or not.

This claim of the Board of Education complicates the matter, and, as it is understood they purpose insisting upon their rights, it is difficult to tell how His Honor will get rid of them, if he concludes to sign the ordinance.

Individual opinions of Aldermen in relation to their votes, which would reflect the sentiments of the majority, were next sought, with the annexed result:

ALD. DIXON.

Reporter—Why did you vote to sell?

Ald. Dixon—On account of the representations of the Committee and of different Aldermen in regard to the incumbrance.

Reporter—Would you have said "aye" if you had known there was no incumbrance?

Ald. Dixon—No.

Reporter—Have you ascertained whether the representations were true?

Ald. Dixon—No; but I understand the Mayor is hunting the matter up.

Reporter—If it is established that the land is free, is it likely that the ordinance will be reconsidered?

Ald. Dixon—I presume, in that event, the Mayor will veto it. He told me if there was such an incumbrance he would not give a deed until the purchaser consented to assume it.

Reporter—Why was the offer of $60,000 ignored?

Ald. Dixon—There was no such offer. Ald. Fitzgerald got up and held a paper in his hand and stated that he had the names of parties who would pay $60,000.

Reporter—Was there not considerable misrepresentation regarding the property?

Ald. Dixon—Well, if it is proved that there is no assessments on it, there was. The statements that there were carried the measure through.

ALDERMANIC OPINIONS.

Ald. Richardson said he voted affirmatively because he thought it for the interest of the city to sell all its property, even if its fair cash value was not obtained, and because the Committee reported that $50,000 was a fair cash value. He understood there was an incumbrance of $15,000, and that influenced him somewhat, as it did, perhaps, the majority of those who voted "aye."

Ald. Schaffner gave substantially the same reasons, adding, however, that he thought $50,000 a very low value, but it was the highest price offered, he not considering the bid of Well Brothers a bona-fide one.

The reporter next went into the Council committee-room, where were seated half-a-dozen Aldermen, who were waiting for committees to meet. Said he to

ALD. MURPHY:

What do you understand the incumbrance consists of?

Ald. Murphy—An assessment for Lincoln Park, and another for the improvement of Clark street.

Ald. Stout—That's it. An order which I presented was passed to curb and pave Clark street from North avenue to the city-limits.

Ald. Murphy—The bids were kept open at the request of Ald. Stone, who said he had a friend who wished to make an offer. He, however, failed to come to time.

Ald. Quirk—Yes, and a friend of mine intended to bid, but I examined the property and came to the conclusion that there was not enough margin to justify a bid of $60,000, which he thought at first he would make.

Reporter—Do you think $70,000 is its fair cash value?

Ald. Warren—I do, with the $15,000 taxes.

Reporter—If it is shown that there is no incumbrance, do you think the Council will reconsider their action?

Several Aldermen—There is no question about it.

ALD. STOUT

(reading from the Council proceedings)—Here is the order: "Curbing and paving Clark street from North avenue to Fullerton avenue; adopted."

Assistant Clerk Moody—That order was passed, but the Board of Public Works, in preparing the ordinance, came to the conclusion that the city was too poor to pay for the pavement in front of its property, and they therefore omitted it from the assessment.

Several Aldermen—Oh! we understood that the $5,000 had already been assessed.

Ald. Stout—That $5,000 is a mistake then.

Ald. Clarke—Aldermen got up in the Council and stated that there was an incumbrance, and what could we do?

Ald. Stout—The statements were made in good faith.

Ald. McDonald—There is no incumbrance whatever on the property. If $100,000 had been offered for it Monday night it would have been sold for $50,000.

This statement provoked the anger of Ald. Quirk, who immediately took Ald. McDonald to task for making it, but he adhered to it, and quite a heated discussion took place between them. When they cooled down, Quirk said to the reporter: "The supposition was that we were going to realize $65,000. The land was advertised twice, and if there is such a large profit in it why did not some capitalists come forward and bid more for it?"

It will be seen from the foregoing that $5,000 of the alleged incumbrance is shown not to exist; and, since the $10,000 cannot be found, it is fair to assume that it too exists only in imagination. Who gave currency to the rumors about it will never be known, nor will the motive which prompted their circulation, since the Aldermen who repeated the reports as facts maintain that they said what they did "in good faith," and disclaim any intention to resort to subterfuge to carry the measure through the Council.

The general impression seemed to be yesterday that, in view of these developments, the Council will reconsider their action and again advertise the property for sale.

In tallying the votes on the order of sale of the North avenue tract, the City Clerk accidentally made a blunder. Ald. Stone, of the Fourth Ward, voted against the measure, and so did Ald. B. B. Stone, of the Fifth Ward. The latter soon afterwards changed his vote, and by a miscue the affirmative vote was tallied against Stone, of the Fourth Ward. Ald. Cleveland maintains that a mistake was also made in tallying his vote in favor of the measure, as he distinctly voted against it.

# RELIGIOUS.

## THE NORTH INDIANA METHODIST CONFERENCE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ELKHART, Ind., April 14.—The members of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of Northern Indiana assembled in convention in the Methodist Church at 9 o'clock to-day. About 200 are present, which includes nearly all the members of the Conference. After devotional exercises, the Rev. O. V. Simon announced that Bishop Bowman had not arrived, and, on motion, the Rev. D. Goode, of Richmond, was elected Chairman, after which the usual exercises in organizing the Conference was began,—thanksgivings, asking God's blessing upon the meeting and Church during the coming year,—after which M. H. Mendenhall was elected Secretary; E. F. Hasty, Assistant Secretary; W. G. Vigus, Enrolling Secretary; D. P. Hartman, Statistical Secretary, and C. E. Disbrow as his assistant. E. Erwin was appointed to sign railroad passes. Then the following transfers were made: J. W. Lowry, of South Kansas Conference, to Northern Indiana Conference, and R. H. Sparks, from Upper Iowa, to the same. The Rev. D. P. Mitchell, representing the grasshopper region, asked for a committee to confer with him on the suffering in that section. The Rev. Sale Lacy and J. J. Cooper were appointed. The Rev. Mr. Rutledge, Agent of the Freedmen's Aid Society, then presented his cause. He stated the sufferings of the freedmen in a brief manner, and urged the assistance of the Conference to the Society in qualifying teachers and in the education of preachers. A motion to reduce the number of districts from eight to six was discussed at some length and finally laid on the table. After the appointment of committees, Mr. Mitchell made a succint statement of the destitution in Kansas and Nebraska, and urged the members to send seeds, bread, and clothing to the needy people, and send them soon. After a few motions and suggestions concerning the Book Concern and periodicals, the Conference adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

## MICHIGAN CONGREGATIONALISTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., April 14.—The second day's proceedings of the Grand River Conference of Congregational ministers now being holden here were of a most interesting character and well attended. Three services were held during the day. At the morning service the first half-hour was given to devotional exercises, which were followed by general business reports, closing with an able and logical address by the Rev. D. L. Eaton on the subject, "Ought Church-Property to Be Taxed?" in which he opposed the idea in a forcible manner.

The afternoon service consisted of the opening devotional exercises, followed by an encouraging written report from the churches. The Rev. Leroy Warren delivered some interesting and historical remarks on missionary work in Northwestern Michigan, the meeting closing with a discourse by the Rev. J. Morgan Smith, offering suggestions how to improve the character and increase the value of conference meetings.

The evening services drew the largest attendance, being of special interest. After social prayer and conference, an eloquent sermon was delivered by the Rev. E. C. Olney, which was followed by the celebration of the Lord's Supper. This ended the day's proceedings. Over thirty ministers were in attendance at the conference to-day, and more are expected to-morrow, the last day, when several interesting addresses will be delivered.

## IOWA PRESBYTERIANS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 14.—The annual meeting of the Keokuk Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, composed of twenty-five congregations and representing 31,000 members, closed in this city this evening, after a session of two days. Appropriations were made for the home institutions of the Church and for mission work, and steps were taken to raise more funds, and other church business transacted. This Presbytery is composed of about forty counties of Iowa, and is entirely distinct from the Presbyterian denomination. The following delegates are in attendance: The Rev. Alexander Story, of Columbus City; J. Lackey, W. C. Williamson, and R. Taggart, of Washington; N. H. Brown, of Ainsworth; Henry Wallace, of the *Morning Sun*; A. S. Vincent, of Brighton; Thomas Brown, of Crawfordsville; D. L. Bruce, and Elders F. A. Duncan, D. M. Diehl, D. McLochlin, J. A. Henderson, Thomas Spaulding, J. S. Rodgers, T. B. Glass, Hugh Sample, T. L. Montgomery, N. C. Weed, Dr. Graham, T. Kirkpatrick, and Adam Blair.

## NEW YORK PRESBYTERIANS.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The New York Presbytery yesterday elected the following Commissioners to the General Assembly, which will meet in Cleveland, O., in May next: The Rev. Drs. Paxton, Wells, Mingins, Crosby, C. H. Payston, and W. W. Page. Drs. Paxton and Crosby declined, and Drs. Booth and Atterbury were elected in their stead. Their alternates are: The Rev. Messrs. Stoddard, Matthews, Sharp, Hatfield, M. Campbell, and Ramsey. The elders chosen are: Messrs. Dudley, Parsons, Lyman, of Montreal, Day R. Carter, and Hyde, with alternates as follows: Messrs. Zabriskie, Sterry, Collins, Bayliss, McKellar, and Harvey. The Presbytery considered the application of the Trustees of the parochial schools, for the admission of those institutions to the benefits of the public school system, and entered a protest against the appropriation, either directly or indirectly, of public money for sectarian schools, in any shape or manner whatever.

## ILLINOIS BAPTISTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 14.—The Mission Board of the Baptist General Association of Illinois held its second quarterly meeting at the Baptist Church, this city, yesterday, and adjourned last night. Members were present from Chicago, Champaign, Springfield, Canton, Alton, and other points over the State. Reports were received from twenty-four missionaries, most of which were very favorable, showing a good work done. The following appointments were made: J. E. Menman for Edwardsville; W. G. Lee, Mount Vernon; G. H. D. Vaughan, Prairie City. Five hundred dollars was voted to Cairo as soon as the Society there will secure a lot for a church. Resolutions were passed asking for renewed and vigorous efforts to collect missionary money for the coming year.

## THE MICHIGAN FIREMEN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 14.—The Firemen's Convention met this morning at 9 o'clock. Reports from the different Committees were read and adopted, and a permanent organization, to be known as the Association of Firemen of Michigan, was perfected. The following named persons were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year: Chief James Cavanaugh, of Muskegon, President; Chiefs O'Neil of Kalamazoo, Battle of Detroit, Foster of Coldwater, Lusk of Jackson, and Brown of Battle Creek, Vice-Presidents; S. D. Pond, of Allegan, Recording Secretary; Frederick C. Selleck, of Paw Paw, Corresponding Secretary; G. A. Johnston, of St. Louis, Financial Secretary; H. Dickinson, of Coldwater, Treasurer; Frederick H. Seymour, of Detroit, Statistician. After adopting rules and regulations governing tournaments, and transacting various other business matters, the Convention adjourned to meet the first Wednesday in May, 1876, at Jackson, Mich. A complimentary banquet is to be held this evening at the Opera House.


**Second-Hand Organs.**

Very fine Reed & Sons, Estey, Prince & Co., and Burdett organs, but little used, for sale at Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street, at half-price.


# SPORTING NEWS.

## Third Day of the Billiard Tournament.

## Rhines Succeeds in Winning a Game.

## The Louisiana Races—Cricket at St. Louis.

### BILLIARDS.

HONING—RHINES.

The billiard tournament was begun again yesterday afternoon at the Brunswick-Balke Company's wareroom, the first game being between Honing, of Ohio, and Rhines, of this city. It commenced promptly at 1:30 o'clock.

It was a very tame and uneventful contest, with the exception of Dump's big run in the eighteenth inning. It opened with unimportant results on both sides, and continued to be marked by very small runs until the eleventh inning was reached, when Honing displayed himself to very good advantage in a run of 39, in getting which he did some excellent round-the-table and position playing. The game then stood, Honing, 72; Rhines, 31. The game grew tame again, and continued so until the eighteenth inning was reached, when "Dump" redeemed it from dullness by a splendid run of an even 100 points. It was a splendid achievement, and was hailed with intense satisfaction. After a few shots for position, "Dump" brought the balls in company into the lower right-hand corner of the table, then, after about thirty shots, he got them close against the side-rail, where he began touching them for carom after carom. He worked them along the rail with the tenderest treatment, and 50 was called when the upper corner was reached. Then, by a neat masse, he turned the corner and proceeded back again with them, at 1 rolling out point after point with great rapidity. "One hundred" was called amid a storm of applause. The miss of a draw-shot off a ball against the upper rail closed the run. The score stood in "Dump's" favor, 139 to 86. "Dump" let down badly after this, and Honing, by two runs of 14 and two of 16, and generally steady playing, pulled up until on the fortieth inning he was but 8 points behind. The game was won by Rhines in the forty-first inning. The following is the score:

RHINES—1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 11, 2, 9, 0, 1, 5, 2, 0, 1, 1, 3, 1, 100, 1, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 24, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 0, 1, 3, 3, 1, 0, 1, 3, 4, 8—200. Average, 4 36-41.

HONING—1, 0, 8, 2, 0, 3, 0, 14, 0, 0, 39, 0, 0, 0, 1, 5, 0, 8, 0, 1, 3, 14, 2, 2, 16, 3, 3, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 3, 2, 14, 4, 0, 15, 8, 0, 0—181. Average, 4 20-41.

Time of game—One hour fifty-five minutes.

SHAW—MILLER.

The next game, the eleventh of the tournament, was between Shaw and Miller. It was not a brilliant contest by any means. Shaw seemed to be decidedly "off his foot;" the balls broke badly for him, and whenever he coaxed them into anything like a good position he slipped up without materially helping himself. In eighteen innings he made but 16 billiards, never striking double figures until the nineteenth inning, when he tallied 20 off a leave of Miller's letting up when everybody thought he was in for a big run. Miller, on the contrary, showed that he is one of the most certain and steady players of the tournament. He cares little for position, but takes all sorts of chances on cushion-caroms and round-the-table shots, and succeeds in "leaving 'em safe." He took a strong lead at the start, making double figures repeatedly. He turned his first string, 89 points in advance, in the thirteenth inning. Nothing eventful took place subsequently until the thirty-second inning, when Shaw got a fine position, and touched the ivories for 27. The run came too late to help him; Miller finished the game in the next inning.

The following is the score:

MILLER—0, 1, 3, 8, 3, 4, 0, 1, 11, 16, 1, 28, 23, 3, 7, 5, 0, 8, 1, 8, 2, 6, 1, 6, 2, 11, 12, 0, 0, 9, 2, 3, 17—200. Average, 6 2-33.

SHAW—0, 1, 2, 5, 0, 0, 0, 1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 20, 9, 1, 3, 0, 7, 0, 4, 3, 7, 4, 4, 27, 1—110. Average, 3[illegible].

Time of game—1 hour 12 minutes.

LIVERMAN—MAGGIOLI.

The third game of the day was between Liverman, of Wisconsin, and Maggioli, of Louisiana. The former won the bank, and started off with a run of 23 from the lay-off. But he declined to keep up any such pace, and the game settled down into a tedious series of blanks and small runs. Double figures were not often made by either side. The first 100 was turned by Liverman in his thirty-first inning—21 points ahead. The game was barren of interest until the forty-first, when Maggioli took a strong lead by a fine run of 51 points. The game was closed by Maggioli in the forty-fourth inning.

The following is the score:

MAGGIOLI—3, 2, 1, 5, 0, 2, 0, 1, 7, 1, 10, 5, 0, 16, 0, 0, 1, 0, 8, 1, 0, 4, 11, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 3, 0, 15, 4, 14, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 51, 2, 0, 29—200. Average, 4 6-1[illegible].

LIVERMAN—6, 0, 1, 12, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 11, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 9, 5, 13, 2, 0, 4, 8, 1, 23, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 4, 0, [illegible], 0, 1, 1, 3—135. Average, 3 3-4[illegible].

Time of game—One hour and thirteen minutes.

CARTER—PARKER.

The thirteenth game of the tournament was played last evening, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. It was between Carter, of Ohio, and Frank Parker, of this city. It was somewhat onesided, but was not devoid of considerable interest on account of Carter's steady and at times really excellent playing. Parker played rather indifferently, doing but very little until his adversary had about run the game. Carter for half a dozen innings played the balls for double figures, in the eleventh executing a fine series of round-the-table and long carom shots, by which he made a run of 41 points. His play oftentimes was loudly applauded.

Parker in the eighth made a pretty run of 19, and immediately followed it with one of 21, made for the most part by difficult round-the-table plays.

Carter drew but few blanks, and scored very steadily. In the eighteenth inning he tallied 27 buttons by the prettiest kind of general play, placing the score in his favor 165 to 89. Frank tried hard to overhaul him, and made a fine attempt in the twenty-third inning, putting in a run of 38, all of which were made in a very brilliant style. Carter, however, closed the game in his twenty-seventh inning.

The following is the score:

CARTER—8, 2, 1, 0, 5, 10, 12, 14, 15, 41, 14, 1, 12, 1, 0, 1, 1, 27, 5, 1, 5, 0, 1, 8, 8, 2, 5—200. Average, 7 11-27.

PARKER—0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 3, 0, 19, 21, 2, 2, 1, 6, 5, 0, 0, 1, 0, 6, 0, 0, 38, 8, 0, 2, 2—145. Average, 5 10-2[illegible].

Time of game—One hour and ten minutes.

BURLEIGH—GALLAGHER.

The next game was between Burleigh, of Michigan, and Gallagher, of Ohio. The first part of it on the part of Burleigh was very brilliant and interesting. He won the bank, and led off with a run of 42, making a fine exhibition of position play. He immediately followed with 31, and soon supplemented that with a run of 22. His plays for position in both these runs were remarkable, and recognized with much applause. He played with great dash and spirit, and with a refreshing grace and confidence. He amply proved himself to be one of the strongest players in the tournament. He turned his 100 in the seventh inning with a pretty run of 16, Gallagher in the meantime having scored but 7. The latter failed to play up to the standard which he showed the day previous with Parker. But it must be admitted that he had but a very poor show; Burleigh played them extraordinarily safe, and he really did not get the balls during the game. Burleigh's average, considering his safe playing, is unusual. Only once did Gallagher wheedle the balls into anything like a good position. This was in the thirteenth inning, when he made 23. Burleigh jogged along rapidly, scoring something every time to cue, and finally ran the game out in the twentieth inning.

The following is the score:

BURLEIGH—42, 31, 22, 0, 0, 1, 16, 7, 3, 4, 6, 7, 22, 5, 11, 1, 1, 6, 0, 5—[illegible]00. Average, 10.

GALLAGHER—1, 4, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 15, 0, 23, 3[illegible], 4, [illegible], 0, 0—67. Average, 3 10-19.

Time of game—One hour and ten minutes.

M'AFEE—HOA.

The last game of the evening was between McAfee, of Iowa, and Hoa, of Louisiana. About the first thing Mac did was to put in a call for 25 buttons. He followed it at once with a beautiful run of 59, getting a fine nursing position at the lower end of the table. In the next inning but one he just turned his string with a play for 14 points. Hoa commenced doing something in the eleventh inning, when he scored 16 by some very beautiful playing, and in the next he struck out 14. The game subsequently was rather slow, nothing of note being done until the nineteenth inning, when McAfee, off a "set-up," nursed out 13; the game standing in his favor, 1[illegible]7 to 69. In his half of this inning, Hoa gave a fine exhibition of his nursing skill. The referee decided "no count" on the twenty-second shot, though the portion of the audience which had the best opportunity to see loudly proclaimed the decision wrong. This left the balls dead up for McAfee, and he held them for 33 billiards, bringing his string to 190. He finished the game in his twenty-second inning.

The following is the score:

MCAFEE—1, 0, 25, 59, 1, 14, 1, 4, 0, 1, 0, 3, 13, 3, 0, 11, 1, 0, 13, 0, 10—200. Average, 9 1-11.

HOA—0, 6, 4, 0, 2, 1, 9, 4, 0, 0, 16, 14, 1, 3, 1, 0, 4, 8, 21, 1, 1—92. Average, 4 8-21.

Time of game—One hour and five minutes.

TO-DAY.

Following are the games to-day:

*Afternoon*—Shaw vs. Liverman, Carter vs. Gallagher, Hoa vs. Rhines.

*Evening*—Burleigh vs. Parker, McAfee vs. Miller, Maggioli vs. Honing.

Judges Drummond, Gary, and Dickey honored the tournament with their presence yesterday.

### THE TURF.

LOUISIANA RACES.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Following is a report of the three days' races of the Louisiana Jockey Club:

First race—A mile and an eighth for all ages; club purse, $400; first horse, $300; second, $75; third, $25. Won by Survivor by a length and a half; Sweet Boy second; Leap Year third, beating Port Leonard, King Amadeus, Pauline Sprague, and Denver. Time, 1:59. Survivor led at the start and throughout the race, winning easily. In the pools last night Survivor sold at 120; Leap Year, 100; Port Leonard, 40; Denver, 40; King Amadeus, 32; Pauline Sprague, 28; Sweet Boy, 20. On the track Leap Year was the first choice.

Second race—Three miles, for all ages; club purse, $650; first horse, $500; second, $100; third, $50. Won by Galway by two lengths, Falmouth second, Granger third, beating Capt. Hutchinson and Crown Prince. Time, 5:40. Galway led to the half-mile, when Hutchinson went to the front, holding the position until entering the home-stretch on the last mile, when Galway went to the front. In the pools last night Galway sold at 310; Granger, 220; Capt. Hutchinson, 200; Crown Prince, 100; Falmouth, 70. On the track there was no perceptible change in the pools.

Third race—Mile heats, all ages; club purse of $500; first horse, $400; second, $100. Harry Felter first; Mary L. second. Time, 1:48 and 1:49. Felter won easily. In the pools last night Harry Felter sold at 300 and Mary L. at 85. On the track three to one in favor of Felter.

Weather, track, and attendance all good. Racing fair.

ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, April 14.—The Newmarket handicap was run to-day, and won by St. Leger, Pippin' Tom second, and Lord Gowran third.

### CRICKET.

PROFESSIONALS BEATEN BY BALL-TOSSERS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The first cricket match of the season was played this afternoon at the Grand Avenue Park, the contestants being the professional ball-tossers and the St. Louis Club. Much to the surprise of both parties, the base-ballists came off victorious. The most amusing feature of the game was the manner in which the professionals handled the willow. One and all seemed to be wishing for a knee-high or a hip-high ball, and, in the field, they proved to be true what the English critics said of base-ball last season: that it is a valuable adjunct to good cricket playing. The best was a bad one, the score at the end of the game standing 35 to 29.

## SPRINGFIELD.

### Harper—A Democratic Acting Governor—Senator Oglesby.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14.—Gov. Beveridge informed your correspondent to-day that he knew nothing of any formidable move being made to reinstate Harper. He said no such application had been made to him.

The Governor, so soon as his official duties will permit, designs going East for a short vacation. During his absence the Hon. A. A. Glenn, the Democratic President of the Senate, will fill the Executive chair, a thing that has not happened in this State for eighteen years, since Bissell took the seat in 1857.

Senator Oglesby has been here several days, negotiating for the purchase of the residence of Mr. Chestnut, one of the most desirable and elegant in this city. He designs making this city his home in the future should the purchase be consummated.

## AN IOWA TRUE STORY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DES MOINES, Ia., April 14.—Last summer a party of vigilants attempted in Jefferson Township to extort, by hanging to a tree, a confession from George N. Kirkman, of the burning of the barn and its contents of his son-in-law, which act it was supposed was done in revenge for interference by the son-in-law between Kirkman and his wife. Kirkman was rich. He sought to get the lynchers indicted, and they in turn sought to get him indicted. In the meantime he willed all his realty to his sons, and sold out his personalty. The Grand Jury last week dismissed the whole matter, and now it is reported that Kirkman and his wife, who had left him and gone to Indiana, have had an interview and will probably again be reunited. They say they are sick of the quarrel, and, having lived happily together twenty-nine years, they believe they can do so again. It is probable covetous heirs have been the cause of the whole trouble, which has squandered valuable property, turned father against child, child against parent, and brother against brother.

## SUED FOR LIBEL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OSHKOSH, April 14.—The Winnebago County Circuit Court began its April session yesterday, with a full calendar. The District Attorney gave notice that the criminal calendar would be taken up on Monday, the 19th. Among the civil cases is one against Allen & Hicks, publishers of the Oshkosh *Northwestern*, for libel, brought by Mrs. Florence A. Beckwith. It grew out of the Howard defalcation at Omro, last spring. In May last, the defendants, in noticing the departure of Mr. Howard, stated in the *Northwestern* that among the many rumors afloat was one to the effect that Mrs. Beckwith had gone away with Howard. Subsequently, a paragraph was published contradicting and retracting the statement. Last November suit was brought, damages being laid at $5,000.

## THE GERMAIN GIRLS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DES MOINES, Ia., April 14.—A private in the Fifteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Cheyenne Agency, writes to friends in this city that the troops made up a purse of over $500 for the two Germain girls captured by the Indians of that Agency from another nation and brought into camp. Catherine, the elder girl, says Stone Calf, one of the Chiefs who captured them, was a good friend to them. They were in captivity seven months, and, when recovered, Stone Calf gave them forty buffalo-robes.

## FUNERAL OF DAN BRYANT.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The funeral of Dan Bryant took place to-day from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, which was filled to its utmost capacity, and the streets in the vicinity were thronged with people unable to gain admission. The theatrical profession was largely represented. The remains were buried in Calvary Cemetery.

A series of performances will be given in the principal theatres for the benefit of his family, who are entirely unprovided for.

## GRASSHOPPER RELIEF.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 14.—Gen. W. H. H. Beadle, of Dakota, who has been East several weeks soliciting aid for the Dakota grasshopper sufferers, passed through the city this afternoon on his way home. He reports the principal cash contributions as follows: Chicago $1,400; Milwaukee $1,[illegible]00; Detroit $5[illegible]0, besides a considerable quantity of clothing, seeds, etc., donated at different places.

## MILITARY.

OMAHA, Neb., April 14.—Company A, Twenty-third Infantry, left here this morning for the Loup country, to station at Fort Hartsuff.

## MARRIAGES.

BURTON—ROBERTS—At Tarrytown, on Hudson, April 7, 1875, LeGrand S. Burton, of Chicago, and Miss Minnie F., daughter of Lewis Roberts, Esq., of Tarrytown.

GOODRICH—BREWSTER—April 13, at Hammond, Cook County, by the Rev. Dr. Dandy, Herman B. Goodrich, Esq., and Miss Frances Brewster, both of this county.

## DEATHS.

LOEWENSTEIN—At her residence, 189 South Park-av., Mrs. Sara Loewenstein, wife of L. Loewenstein, aged 31 years, 8 months.

Funeral will take place from residence to Rosehill, at 10 o'clock Friday morning. Friends invited to attend.

ENDICOTT—In this city, April 14, Mary O. Endicott, widow of the late Louis Endicott, of Boston, Mass., aged 69 years.

Funeral services at the Gardner House, on Friday, April 16, at 11 a. m.

Boston and Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

BLISS—The funeral services of the late Orville J. Bliss will be held at the residence of A. Bliss, Esq., corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Washington-av., on Friday, the 16th inst., at 10 a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Illinois Central train leaves foot of Lake-st. at 10 a. m.

WHEELOCK—At Janesville, April 12, 1875, of typhoid fever, aged 20 years, Kate, daughter of Sylvester Wheelock, of this city.

Funeral from residence, 306 West Randolph-st., Thursday, at 11 a. m. Friends invited.

CASSIDY—Mr. John J. Cassidy departed this life March 13, in New York City. The remains will arrive in this city at 9 o'clock p. m. to-morrow, at the Central Depot.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

FINNEY—At his residence, 573 West Indiana-st., from an accidental injury, Henry C. Finney, aged 36 years and 9 months.

Notice of funeral will be given April 15, 1875.

Oswego papers please copy.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**For Upwards of Thirty Years**

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy.

**For all Purposes of a Family Liniment,**

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

**Children Often Look Pale and Sick**

From no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a box.

## AUCTION SALES.

By S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 East Randolph-st.

SATURDAY APRIL 17, AT 10 A. M.,
OUR REGULAR SALE OF
Household Furniture
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
An extensive variety of Handsome New and Used Furniture, Carpeting, Bedding, Etc. Also
NEW CARPETS,
Tapestry Brussels and Ingrains.
All goods purchased of us can remain, free of storage, until May 15, next.

By WILKINS, BRUSH & CO.,
Auctioneers, 195 and 197 East Randolph-st.
FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
SATURDAY, April 17, at 10 a. m., we shall sell a large line of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, &c., all kinds.

## AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
108 EAST MADISON ST. CHICAGO.
Hold Regular Trade Sales of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
WOOLENS, CLOTHING,
Furnishing Goods, Notions,
STRAW GOODS,
Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, Gloves,
BOOTS AND SHOES
Tuesdays and Thursdays.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
*Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths,*
CUTLERY, PLATED WARE,
Crockery, Glassware, &c.
Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Particular attention given to the sale of Household Goods at private dwellings or at our regular sales Wednesdays and Saturdays.
At Salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.

TRADE SALE!
This (Thursday) morning, April 15, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.
DRY GOODS.
Men's, Boys', and Youths' Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Linens, Swiss Mulls, Victoria Lawns, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Towels, Shawls, Shirts, Drawers, Notions, Fancy Goods.
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Genteel Furniture.
Carpets, Pianos, Beds, Bedding, Parlor and Chamber Suits, at BUTTERS & CO.'S Saturday sale, Saturday morning, April 17, at 9:30 o'clock, at their salesroom, 108 East Madison-st.

Pawnbroker's Sale,
BY ORDER OF
A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,
N. W. Corner Clark and Monroe.
We shall sell Monday and Tuesday, April 19 and 20, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st., a very large stock of Unredeemed Goods, consisting of a large and fine assortment of Diamonds, set in every style, Gold and Silver Watches, fine Gold Chains, fine Gold Sets, Rings, etc.
ALSO
A large stock of Silver Watches, Plated Ware, Jewelry, and other Merchandise, which will be sold to the trade.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
The Event of the Season will Be the
GRAND CLOTHING SALE
(as previously announced), to be held
Thursday, April 15, commencing at 9:30 a. m. sharp.
1,000 lots, representing a $50,000 stock, will be offered, making the best display of this class of goods ever shown in Chicago. The stock is a well assorted one, consisting of Men's, Boys', and Youths' Spring and Summer wear, in fine, medium, and ordinary grades.
This is the golden opportunity for country merchants and close buyers generally.
Owing to the great length of the sale, an ample lunch will be prepared for our patrons.
Catalogues will be out Monday morning.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 29,
We shall sell the entire
CLOTHING STOCK OF PFLAUM & CO., NEW YORK,
Consisting of 300 lots, by order of R. S. HOLDEN, Assignee.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 15, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK,
SPECIAL SALE OF
400 pkgs. GLASSWARE (firsts).
100 pkgs. CHIMNEYS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, April 17, at 9 o'clock,
16 CRATES W. G. CROCKERY
In Open Lots.
The only auction-house where you can buy every article of Household Furniture to furnish your house from top to bottom.
An extra large lot of Second-hand and New
FURNITURE.
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Sofas, Lounges, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Extension-Tables, Rockers, Marble-top Tables, Hall-Trees, Whatnots, Ice-Chests, Refrigerators, White Blankets, Comforters, Pillows, Sheets, Quilts, Mirrors, Oilcloth, Hair Mattresses, Parlor and Office Desks, Show-cases, Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpets; 200 cases Corn and Hominy.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
Administrator's Sale,
At Brick-Yard corner Ullman-st. and Douglas place (Thirty-fifth-st.),
THURSDAY MORNING, April 15, at 10 o'clock,
CONSISTING OF
Steam Engines,
Boilers, Engines,
Houses, Sheds,
Machinery,
Buildings,
Wagons, Harness,
Tools.
Sold by Geo. A. L. Chetlain, Administrator of the Estate of M. O. Walker, deceased.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday Morning, April 15, at 10 o'clock,
AT 881 WABASH-AV.,
The Entire Furniture
OF FIRST-CLASS
Private Residence.
(Family declining housekeeping.)
Rich Parlor Furniture, Splendid Brussels Carpets, Elegant Chamber Furniture, Bedding, Blankets, Mattresses, Pillows, Sheets, Dining-room Furniture, Table Linen, Kitchen Furniture, Crockery and Glassware, Stoves, etc. Also, at 1 o'clock—A Splendid Pair Black Carriage Horses and Carriage.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Friday Morning, April 16, at 9:30 o'clock,
OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.
An immense quantity of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Which must be sold. Buyers always find the largest and best assortment of Rich and Medium Parlor Furniture, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Book-Cases, Lounges, Sofas, Mattresses, Bedding; a full line Carpets and General Housekeeping Goods; Clocks, Teas, Cigars, and General Merchandise, Crockery, Plated and Glass Ware.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.
AT THE MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE
No. 510 Michigan-av.
We shall sell the entire contents on THURSDAY, April 15, at 10 a. m., consisting of the entire Gas-Fixtures, 7-oct ave Pianoforte, fine Moquet and English Body Brussels Carpets, 1 elegant Turkish Parlor Suit, fine Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Book-case, Wardrobe, 1 Pillar Extension-Table; also, Sitting, Dining-room, Kitchen and Laundry Utensils, China, Crockery, Glassware, etc. Sale positive and without reserve.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 638 West Lake-st.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.
Auction Sale this Day, Thursday, 10 a. m.,
AT 472 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.,
The entire contents of private residence, consisting of elegant and Medium Furniture and Housekeeping Goods, as also one Piano.
Buyers should give this sale their special attention.
We make a clearing sale at our salesrooms SATURDAY. Immense stock of Furniture and Household Goods.
ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers, 77 and 79 South Dearborn-st.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
2 East Washington-st.
500 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY MORNING, April 15, at 9½ o'clock.
Also balance of Bankrupt Retailer's Stock.

FOR SALE.
CANDY
CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.